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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X. NO. 157 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Sept,
Yamakuni Maru	J. ujisawa	5,80	20 June	7 July.
Takacka Maru	B. Taniguchi	7,0 7	29 June	14 July.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,985	15 July	22 July
Ceylon Maru	Mstsukura	6,905	14 July	25 July.
† Yotin Maru		6,735	25 July	5 Aug.
Awa Maru	Y. Nirei	6,667	27 July	11 Aug.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	11 Aug	26 Aug.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	...	16 Aug.	26 Aug.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th July ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
15th ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR † ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
10th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,820
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,612
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA †	11,989
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
KASHGAR, MACEDONIA } †Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrivzl.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th July ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st Aug. ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
5th Sept. ..	ERKARA ..	8,235
19th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About			
14th July ..	SICILIA ..		
15th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..		
28th ,, ..	NALDERA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..		
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..		
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
6th July ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
30th June ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via. Karachi noon
3rd July ..	LHASA	Karachi only.
12th ,, ..	KAROA	East &S.Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
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Telephone No. 1230.

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Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... ,, 29,90,399
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 18,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
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Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hanibhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naib Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc.... 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.
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BRANCHES.
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 20,45,920 0 0
Reserved Funds 17,20,000 0 0
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Amritsar, Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gujra, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Montgomery, Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Rahon, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar, Umballa City, Umballa Cant.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ,, 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 3,89,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
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Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ,, 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000
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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,82,112/8
HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is alowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
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T. C. ANDERSON,
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Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
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For particulars apply to—
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RAE AND CO.
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Or
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Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of 4 per cent., on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
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S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

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A R4194

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A R4226

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A R4243

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A 13601

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A R4198

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A R4237

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A R4241

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A R4234

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A 13400

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A 13399

WANTED—SUGAR EXPERT for Uganda B. E. E. Africa on one year's agreement, pay £30 to 31 per mensum with second class passage to and from Bombay. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned. Only those having thorough knowledge of manufacturing sugar and of machinery need apply. The selected candidate will be required to leave Bombay at the end of July. GORDHANDAS KALIDAS & CO., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R4222

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE in Government Services, Native States and Commercial Firms all over India. Prior to application acquire effecient training in Shorthand and Typewriting (80 days Course) also. Advanced Accountancy, Banking, Law Commercial Science, and Secretarial Courses. Special Training in Cost Accounts and French Conversation. Diplomas granted from Reputed Universities of London, Oxford, Glasgow, Edinburgh and New York. Apply sharp. The Director of Studies, Lentin's Commercial College, 283, Hornby Road.
4245

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN APPEAL.—Would some kind Moslem lady or gentleman extend their sympathies to a very decent Mahomedan woman in distress with 3 children on her hands, to get 12-8-4 them into some Institution, in return for which she offers her services as an ayah to lady or children, sub-nurse or "general", in all of which she has served, and can be highly recommended as efficient and implicitly reliable. Apply Box No. 8231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4248

MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION or SUPERINTENDENCE of big Import, Export or any Office, or Estates by a Respectable gentleman, who has widely travelled and who has wide experience of same and able to control big staff. With knowledge of English, Japanese, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani languages and English and Gujarati accounts, correspondence, etc., on good remuneration and or commission. Best references. Apply stating work and remuneration to Box No. 8224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4229

SITUATIONS WANTED

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No. 8206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 13514

AN honours graduate, experienced in accounts, banking and shares work, Seeks EMPLOYMENT as Accountant, Secretary (private or office), or any other responsible job. Excellent testimonials and best references. Please write to Box No. 8230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4216

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
C R4077

OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS AND CONSULTANTS—To Let—Room—Hornby Road, prominent situation, completely fitted for Ophthalmic work and also suitable for any consultant. Apply immediately to Box No. 8227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4239

TO LET—Two GODOWNS, one at Clerk Road, Jacob Circle and the other at Mody Street, and a BUNGALOW at Andheri, Kurla Road. For particulars, apply to LAXMIDASS G. DOSSA, 14, Hamam Street, Fort.
C R4216

OFFICES, SHOPS WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO BE LET—A well ventilated BUNGALOW at Bandra, open on all the four sides and facing the sea shore, at Danda, Acharya Road, next to Collector's Bungalow, ground and one upper floors. Apply Box No. 8213 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4182

TO LET new up-to-date 2 big Godowns, complete with Electric fitting and Stone pavements at Dady Ardesar Cross Lane, near C. P. Tank, opposite Madhoobag door. Apply to HAJI ALIMAHOMED HAJI TARMAHOMED, Mambadevi, opposite Water Tank, Bombay 3.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SURPLUS BARGAIN.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES of every description disposing at moderate rate, viz., Dressing Chest of Drawers at Rs. 60, Plain Cupboards (Self) (hanging) at Rs. 65, Dining Room Chairs at Rs. 8, Dumbwaiters at Rs. 20. For further particulars apply ADAM SAJAN & COMPANY 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay No. 3.
H

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—A BOILER for Ginning Factory, 24 by 6½ by 160 H.-P. Apply Box No. 8215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4193

WANTED 4 to 6 tons complete belt-driven ICE PLANT. Apply with full specifications, lowest price to JEHANGIR BHERAM, c/o. P. Dubash & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.
K R4225

FOR SALE—Hayward's 2½in. double barrel SODA PUMP and FILLING MACHINE. TAJ MAHAL FACTORY, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
K R4249

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ONE Lancashire Boiler, 20ft. by 6½ft., working pressure 125 lbs., Maker Tinkanshanton, Rs. 7,500. Two Under-fire Multitubular Boilers, 14ft. by 5ft., working pressure 150 lbs. each, tube 4in. diameter, price each Rs. 3,750. One Steam Engine Trip Gear by Marshall's 12in. Cylinder, 33in. stroke, 20 N.H.P., Rs. 8,000. One Steam Jet Condenser for the same, Rs. 1,000. One Warthington Pump Section 4in., delivery 4in., Rs. 1,250. One Warthington Pump Suction 4in., delivery 3in., Rs. 1,000. One Warthington Pump Suction 1½in., delivery 1½in., Rs. 500. One Boiler Feed Pump, Rs. 500. One Green's Economiser with 24 tubes, Rs. 1,000. All in good working order. Offers for quick sale for any or all will be considered. Apply to THE PUNJAB ICE COMPANY, LAHORE.
K C13575

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE 7-9 H.-P. Indian MOTOR-CYCLE, 1917 model, overhauled in May, 1922. Lucas lamp, Klaxon horn, tools, etc., Rs. 850 or near offer. Apply CAPT. H. E. SMITHERS, 3, Carnegy Road, Bombay.
JA R4138

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

ORDERS REGISTERED for Pears and Apples, 9 lbs nett for Rs. 5/4, all charges included, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, PANJAB.
13434

ORCHIDS and LILIUMS, Choicest Species. Reliable Seeds. Gorgeous Butterflies. G. GHOSE AND CO., Town-End, DARJEELING.
GA C13594

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propre. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga
13433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—Six lbs. Delicious Fresh Apricots, Rs. 9; Two lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Black Raisins and Almonds, Rs. 13. Delivery free. Quality finest. Packing scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tel. "GRAPES."
GA 13505

BEST selected LANGRA MANGOES Rs. 6-8 per 100; FAZLI Rs. 9; KERWA Rs. 7; MANGOES PULP first quality Re. 1-4 per seer, 2nd Re. 1. Safe, burglar proof packing, freight charges extra. Best MANGOE GRAFTS Rs. 18 per dozen and LICHI at Rs. 12. E. LAWRENCE & Co., "Nurserymen," DARBHANGA. Tele. "Fruit Plant."
GA R4236

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE or TO RENT AT ALMORA—HOUSE consistnig of drawing, dining, three bed-rooms, office-room, with bow windows, side and bath-rooms, plenty out-offices, land for vegetable and fruit garden. Most beautiful and healthy locality. Cheap Hill station Ideal shooting and fishing in the district. For particulars apply E. THOMAS, Lohaghat, Dist. Almora.
R4250

EDUCATIONAL.

TUITION—By a Graduate, who stood first in B.A. and first Law. Morn's or and Eve's or whole time correspond 'K' P. Box 2060, Bombay 2.
M R4242

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M C13280

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful students from four affiliated colleges for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student auditor and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated college men passed in the test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men besides five ex-student auditors and graduates. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4240

CROSTHWAITE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

RECOGNISED by the Board for High School and Intermediate Examinations. Re opens on the 5th July, 1922, at 7 a.m. Gives free education to Indian girls. Hostel fee Rs. 12 p. m. Six scholarships of Rs. 20 p. m. for each are available for girls who passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University and joining the training classes. Also prepares candidates for the B.A. Examination of the Allahabad University. For prospectus apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL.
M 13555

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EMPTY PACKING CASES—A considerable quantity for sale. Apply to THOMSON & TAYLOR, LIMITED, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
T R4230

WE ARE COMMISSION AGENTS—FOR Sialkot made SPORTING GOODS and GUT of best workmanship. Get at original factory prices and save 50 per cent.. KOHLI BROS., Bombay 19.
T R4232

VEGETOL—Always use VEGETOL OIL for cooking meals. Cheaper in price than butter, ghee or lard. BURGE & SONS, 2401 East Street, Camp Poona. Please quote "Chronicle" when sending order.
T R4189

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 19 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

BE KIND TO YOUR HAIR.

USE CHARMOL MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO. Sold in larger than usual bottles, concentrated and economical, Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sent to any address in India, free of all packing, postal and V. P. P. charges on receipt of Rs. 2 in notes. MATHER & CO., Chemists, Poona.
T R4187

REBUILT OLIVER TYPEWRITERS Policy Rs. 210, also cheap second-hand typewriters. Typewriters cleaned, overhauled, repaired. Type copying work executed neatly, promptly and accurately. Typewriting taught by touch system at very moderate rates. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COAL AND KEROSINE OIL DEPT., opp. 11th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, T. No. 511, supplies the best Household Coal, Bengal Steam Coal, Gas Coke, Char Coal, Firewood and Kerosine Oil. Supply "Mills," "Hospitals," "Boarding Houses," "Hotels," "Municipalities Local Boards," "Steamers," etc. undertaken. Prices popular quality the best, stock the largest.
T R3993

TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs 200. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Phone 4969.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12 ...	90
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 5, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225	290
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest ...	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 107, Underwood Portable	130
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case	190

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
R4236

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation, No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs British Standard.
For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—M. A. (strong in Sanskrit or Persian) for the post of the Head Master of the V. J. High School, Pandharpur, on pay Rs. 125 p.m., with good future prospects on approval of service.
Applications are invited immediately mentioning their caste, age and experience.
H. G. GANDHI,
Chairman,
School Board.
Pandharpur, 29th June, 1922.
C13582

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, a SUPERINTENDENT for the School of Industry on a pay of Rs. 75 p.m. with good future prospects on approval of service.
Those who have knowledge of Carpentery, Smithy, Drawing and full experience of workshop need apply immediately.
H. G. GANDHI,
Chairman,
School Board.
Pandharpur, 29th June, 1922.
C13583

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—A SENIOR DRAFTSMAN, competent and experienced in the design of structural steel work and reinforced concrete and preferably with a knowledge of permanent way details and the layout of Station yards. Apply with copies of testimonials in writing to the CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras. Salary according to qualifications.
C13549

UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

WANTED—A READER in Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Faculty of Medicine. Pay Rs. 750-50-1150 per mensem. The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for one year. Private practice allowed. Applications with necessary evidence regarding qualifications, clinical and teaching experience, or research work done in this or allied subjects must reach the REGISTRAR, LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY, Lucknow, on or before the 7th July, 1922.
C13463

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms to the Forest Staff of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1923. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 10th July, 1922 to:—
THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Bombay Presidency,
POONA.
Central Offices,
Poona, 12th June, 1922.
TA 13387

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1922, the BRANCH OFFICE of the following Companies will be REMOVED to the 2nd Floor of Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO'S. BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort.
Entrance.—Hornby Road.
THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE FEDERATED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
TELEPHONE NO. 2352 as usual.
C13488

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Advances Against Government of India 6% Five and Ten Year BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. AITKEN.
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors.
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Bombay, 20th June 1922.
C13472

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1922, Third Class Ordinary Fares will be charged by the Up and Down Bombay-Madras Express trains and not mail train fares.
D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1922.
C13596

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSTEL.

A few seats are vacant in the National Medical College Hostel. These are to be rented to the students of Bombay. Students should see the undersigned between week days at the following address.
Dr. M. B. UDGAONKAR,
M.B.B.S.
Rector,
The National Medical College,
2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla.
BOMBAY.
C13595

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTICED for the information of the public that the date of DRAWING of the Iddya Vidyadayini Raffle has been ADJOURNED to the 2nd October, 1922, as the counterfoils and remittances of many of the ticket books have not yet been received by the undersigned in spite of several reminders. The numbers of the ticket books received, will be sent, if called for by any of the ticket holders of our Raffle. The special drawing will take place the next day. The public are hereby assured that the date of drawing will not be postponed any further under any circumstances. We sincerely hope that the general public will kindly excuse us for the unavoidable postponement and beg to request that they might dispose of the lottery books which they may have with them and send the counterfoils and remittance so as to reach this office by 31st August, 1922.
H. RAMA RAO,
Secretary,
Iddya Vidyadayini Raffle Office,
Surathkal, S. Kanara,
Dated 24th June, 1922.
C13548

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda State)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered office of the Company at Race Course Road, Baroda to transact the following business, viz:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st December, 1921.
(2) To elect a Director in place of the Director retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS GOCULDAS,
Secretary.
Baroda, 20th June, 1922.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July, 1922, to 6th August, 1922, both days inclusive.)
C13598

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the ordinary shareholders of the above Company will be held on Friday, the 14th day of July 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Liquidators at Luxmi Buildings, 42 Ballard Road, Fort, at which place and time all the shareholders of the Company are requested to attend.
AGENDA.
1. The Liquidators shall place before the shareholders a statement containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation of the Company upto 19th March 1922 as required under Section 216 (2) of the Indian Company's Act.
MULJEE B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.
C13592

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
LOST OR MISPLACED.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 2643 in respect of shares numbered, 72308 to 72332, 9842 to 9845, 9851, 93214 to 93218, 2486 to 2490, 17761 to 17765, 92265 to 92269 of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., in the name of Bai Laxmibai K. Patvardhan has been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 14 days to the Registered Office of the Company, Dadyseth's Building, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay; otherwise duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned Owner.
For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1922.
C13597

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 29th day of June, 1922, by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, under instructions from Haji Jan Mahomed Adam and Haji Adam Haji Jusub Arbani executors of the Will of Haji Jusub Haji Sidick our client has purchased free from all claims and incumbrances the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Examiner Press Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, situate and fronting the Western side of the Coppersmith Bazar Road, at Upper Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Sadanand Shrikrishna and passage, on the West by the open Fazandari ground and sea shore, on the North partly by the house of Arjoon Laxman and partly by the house of Sadanand Shrikrishna and on the South by the house of Raghoo Ramji and partly by the house of Govind Caffree and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 5202, 5203 and Street Nos. 13, 14 and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendors.
MULJEE THAKOREDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 5th day of July, 1922. C13593

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN COLOUR COMPANY, LTD

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act U 11 of 1913, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, 14th August, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator discharging the Liquidator from his Office and determining the manner in which the books of account, Vouchers and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

CHANDULAL REVASHANKER YAJUIK,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 4th July, 1922.

R4238

NOTICE.

THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts upto the 31st March 1922.
(2) To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1922.

C13602

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

CLIENTS of Messrs. BHIMJI & Co., are hereby requested to take away all their papers within a fortnight from the date of this notice after which date the same will be destroyed as the present premises are required to be vacated.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1922.
BHIMJI & Co.,
72, Medows Street, Fort.

C13590

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1850 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 24 day of April 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office and carrying on business at the Times of India Building, within the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiff.

vs.

C. A. MUSALA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mody Street, within the Fort. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,594-9-6 and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 24th December 1921 till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of July 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of May, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Sealed W. J. HOWARD.
The 1st day of May, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C13599

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BALOOBHAI alias VIDURPRASAD CHOONILAL MEHTA late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Sir Hookamchand Rambhagat, a Cotton Merchant.....Deceased.

Bai VASUMATI, widow of Baloobhai alias Vidurprasad Choonilal Mehta of Bhownagar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 23rd day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 23rd day of June, 1922.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C13600

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZED TARPAULINS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Meadows Street, Fort.

About 40 Bundles each 10 large sized Tarpaulins.

AUCTION SALE OF TRAWLS, PARTS OF TRAWLS, OTHER BOARDS AND OTHER FISHING GEAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th July at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Byculla by order of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, the following belonging to the steam trawler "William Carrick":—

Trawl Wire 2¾ ins., different parts of Trawls, 8 Otter Boards, Dan Anchors, Dan Lamp, Towing blocks and Seats, Bracket, Triangles, Bollard, Sheaves, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase money may be required at the time of the sale; the balance being payable and goods taken delivery of within 8 days of the sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Auction Sale of very rich Artistic furniture by Messrs. Lazarus of Calcutta, John Roberts, and other well known makers, solid round dining table, full size sideboard, A. C. Electric table fan, Double Joonda Wardrobe by Lazarus of Calcutta, Ice Box, Brass-ware, Rich Tapestry Purdhas, Electric Adjustable and Table Lamps, Glass and Crokery etc, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 9th July, 1922, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in No. 4, Mitha Mansions, Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and specially made to orler furniture comprising solid Round Dining Table, Dining Arm Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon to Match, Side and Tea Tables, Full Size Chesterfield Sofa and Easy Chairs to Match with their specially selected covers, rich drawing room, English Carpet, Silver Cabinet, Rich Tapestry Purdahs and Door Curtains, Brass Electric Table Lamp and Electric A. C. Table Fan, Brass Ornaments, Silver and Plated Ware, Bedroom Furniture made from specially selected designs, Mirror Door large Double Wardrobe (Joonda Almirah) by Lazarus of Calcutta, Iron and Brass Single and Double Beds, Mirror Back Dressing Chest of Drawers and Dressing Tables to Match, Solid Ice Chest, Double Meatsafes, Crockery, Cupboards, Pictures, Cane Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Platedware, etc., etc.

The property of C. A. B. Pyne, Esq., of Messrs. Pyne, Hughman and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view now.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 5th July, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale room, the following:—

By order of Messrs. Patel and Mukerji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Fidahusein Rajuballi, Proprietor, the Britannia Alluminium Mart of Bombay.

35 dozen alluminium cullenders. Office furniture of a gentleman containing of glass door almyrahs, side-board, dumb-waiter, dressing table, washing tables, easy chairs, chairs, etc. and a richly made dressing mirror with drawers.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
8 cases Day and Martin Blacking.
1 case Royal Inking Machines.
1 case Collar Studs.
1 bale Cardboards.
1 case and 3 parcels Felt Filtering bag.

By order of the concerned:—
10 cases Benger's food, 5 cases Newton and Mason's Linctus and 2 cases Rad. Senegac.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Wed. 5th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIVAJI
Satur. 8th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 9th July 1922 at 3 p.m (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors

N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Celebrated French Detective
NICK WINTER
NICK WINTER
In
His Latest and Sensational Mystery Play
"The Drama of the Alhambra."

A thrilling and sensational story of a Jewel Robbery and how it was brought to light by the famous detective, NICK WINTER.

THIS WEEK
THE FIRST 4 PARTS.

OH, WHAT A COMBINATION !!!
A popular author, gripping story, beautiful settings, picturesque scenery, finished acting, capable directing, splendid photography, delightful comedy, fascinating heroine—all in one—star's second mighty production
RATNAVALI,
OR
THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON
TO—NIGHT THIS—WEEK
ADAPTED FROM THE IMMORTAL WORK OF
SHRI HARSHA
The Poet-King of Kashmir
Dont fail to see it at
PRODUCED BY STAR FILMS LTD.
Cinema Majestic
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 PAIRS MALLEABLE IRON FLANGES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. R. Head and Co., Limited, of Manchester and on account and risk of Mr. Bhaidas P. Dalal, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

25 pairs Malleable Iron Flanges 21" x 44".
50 pairs Malleable Iron Flanges 16" x 4".
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street by order of the Banks and offices concerned the following:—

AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)
3 cases oil stoves.
1 case decorated vases.
1 case enamelled ware.

Suit No. 4887 of 1921

Charandas v. Chaturbhuj.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit.
1 mirror almyrah.
1 monogram.
1 Umbrella handle with silver.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred canoe victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 CASES PLAIN CALICO LOOMS, SUIT NO. 1052 OF 1922.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., v/s. P. P. Trivedi and Co.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following:—

80 cases plain Calico looms, 36 inches reed space (by Hill Bros.).

The above goods are lying open for inspection at Messrs. Jeena and Co. Godown, Bellasis Road, near Parsi Statue.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 5th July, 1922.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
At 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
At 4-30 p.m.
TO-DAY
THE FOX MILLION-DOLLAR PRODUCTION,
"SALOME"
Featuring
THEDA BARA
and
An All-Star Comedy with
HAROLD LLOYD SNUB POLLARD
and
BEBE DANIELS
TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST BEING MADE AT BOX OFFICE, PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

The management of the
WEST-END CINEMA
present
TO-NIGHT——THIS WEEK
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in a Splenedi Universal Drama
"HUSH."
GIVE A MAN TWO HOURS TO PONDER OVER AN IMAGINARY WRONG AND HE CAN MAKE THE MOST INNOCENT INCIDENT IN THE WORLD A CAPITAL CRIME.
From the original story by Sada Cowan (author of "Why Change Your Wife" and which is dedicated to the unhappy women who have told their husbands too much.
THERE ARE MANY BIG DRAMATIC EVENTS HERE.
A one-Reel Comedy "The Ice Box Pirates" and the latest Universal International News in the Programme.
To-day 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema.
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
(NeverMind the Rains: Our Picture Palace is Waterproof. Come and pass one of the pleasantest evenings you can conceive of.)

THE "STAR"
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
On Special Request of our Hindu Patrons
Another "Indian" Superb Picture
"SANT-SAKHU"
A Most Instructive—Relegious PHOTO-PLAY
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Times and Rates as usual

Next Week!
Our "German" Super-production
"THE MYSTERIES of the CIRCUS BARRE"

THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

In response to the mass of people the repetition of powerful programme of RATNAVALI for one week more.

GREAT FEATURE ATTRACTION
The Biggest, Greatest, and Most Gigantic Programme.
Imperial Cinema
The film Version of the Great Poet Sreeharsa's celebrated Drama
The Ratnavali
A drama of Intense Interest and appeal in 7 Parts.
Produced by: **MADAN THEATRE Limited**
Directed by: Mr. CAMILLE LEGRAND (late director of PATHE Studios of Paris) Featuring-Miss, Gohur-Miss, PATIENCE COOPER-Mr, CAMILLE LEGRAND-Mr, PUNDIT SHAIDA (the great Hindu Dramatist) and others Stars.
Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
WELCOME RETURN
COMMENCING SAT. 8th JULY AT 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
The World's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists
CHEFALO
CHEFALO
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO
PALERMO
PALERMO
after a most successful tour
IN
MARVELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF ORIENTAL AND MODERN MAGIC
1NTRODUCING
CRYSTAL GAZING EXTRAORDINARY
The Latest Society Craze of England and America.
The Most Amazing and Baffiing Exposition of Legerdemain and the Black Art Ever seen in India.
INCREDIBLE FEATS OF NECROMANCY WONDERFUL—AMAZING—THRILLING.
AND
ADDIE LEIGH
The Popular Musical Comedy Star
IN
TIT BITS from her Extensive Repertoir.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
BE WISE AND BOOK EARLY
THEIR LAST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. & 9-45 p.m.
A NEW AND NOVEL ATTRACTION!
for the first time in Bombay.
"A Trip To Mars"
SENSATIONS ON LAND AND IN AIR
WONDERFUL SCENES IN MARS!

THE EXCELSIOR.
To-Morrow Thurs. & Fri. at 9-30 p.m.
SONG RECITALS AND CLASSICAL DANCES.
First Appearance in Bombay of
ARSENIS KIRILLOFF
Tho well-known Russian Lyrical Baritone and Grand Opera Singer.
and
REGINA TUSEINSKA
Polish Classical Dancer
At tho Piano—MADAME KIRILLOFF
Popular Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8
TWO CONCERTS ONLY.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 8-15 & 10 P.M.
"PRINCESS BUDUR."
"PRINCESS BUDUR."
or
THE TALE OF KAMAR-AL-ZAMAN
Adapted from the 1001 Nights.
Produced by Madan Theatres, Ld.
Under the personal supervision and Direction of J. J. MADAN.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 5th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit SWAYAMWAR Acts 5.
Saturday 8th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit EKACHA PYALA Acts 5
Sunday 9th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit SHARADH Acts 5
TICKETS can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road Daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M.
Proprietor. Gandharva Natak Mandali

CONSUMPTION

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

"This is to certify that I have been acquainted with the Rev. G. R. Walters since 1918. My attention was drawn in that year to his consumption cure while serving in India, I was much struck with the testimonials which he had, of cures achieved.

I obtained a consignment of the cure for an officer in a regiment, who had for some years been suffering from lung trouble and had tried various methods of treatment for it without much improvement.

Almost immediately after commencing the cure he experienced distinct relief, and after finishing the second box, all his symptoms had vanished and he appeared in perfect health, and continued so.

I occasionally hear from him now, he is stationed in an unhealthy part of Africa, but says he has had no return of his old troubles.

After returning home, in the beginning of 1920, I wrote to Mr. Walters for another consignment of the cure for a friend who was consumptive, and he experienced immediate relief became much stronger and has had no return of his ailment.

In the early part of this spring, I myself had an attack of Influenza, which left me with a persistent cough, pains in the chest and weakness. I at once wrote to Mr. Walters for his cure which arrived about a fortnight ago. After taking it TWO DAYS the pains in the chest disappeared, the cough ceased and I was feeling very much better in general health. I have the greatest faith in the cure and hope that it will soon be more widely known, as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters' claims for it, and the treatment is taken at home without the necessity to interrupt one's daily routine in any way."

FREE CONSULTATIONS
JULY 17TH AND 18TH.
ORIENTAL HOTEL.
Other days ALLIANCE HOUSE, LONAVLA.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS
Nagindas & Maneklal
Public Accountants and Auditors
30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2560.

FREE ROUGH DESIGNS
for your
Booklets . . .
Catalogues . .
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Advertisements. .
Supplied to bonafide enquirers.
PRINTING of catalogues pamphlets, letter heads, Booklets etc., etc. on latest Rotary Printing Machinery
BLOCKS. for all purposes at exceedingly moderate rates.
Delivery in Time
Satisfaction Guaranteed!
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Your Eyes
are your Greatest Asset
With proper care they will remain so for the whole of your lifetime.
Very few people possess sight so good that they never need glasses.
Most people require glasses sooner or later, though it may be for totally different purposes.
Neglect in securing expert optical attention is sure to tell upon your sight.
It may not be conscious neglect, because it is impossible for you to know the exact condition of your sight, until it has been scientifically tested.
Once this is done, accurate glasses can be supplied and your "Greatest Asset" will thus be safely preserved.
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Branches in the East: Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Simla and Rangoon.
Head Office: 19, *New Oxford St., London*

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Killing of Indian Industries.

Representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber when they appeared before the Fiscal Commission for the purposes of oral evidence, made a remark to the effect that the conduct of the British Government towards Indian industries was disgraceful. The President of the Commission thought the remark to be rather a strong one and asked the representatives to substantiate it with facts. The committee of the Chamber sent up a closely reasoned document showing how with regard to the piecegoods industry and the excise duties the Inperial Government has throughout deliberately followed a policy based on the interests of Manchester and not of India. The Committee had no need to go earlier for finding evidence of injustice and unfairness being the motive power of the British Government in its dealings with Indian trade and industries. Students of History like Romesh Chunder Dutt and others have are long clearly shown this.

Sugar Industry.

This unfairness and injustice were, it appears, not merely restricted to the Piecegoods industry, but also to the sugar industry of India. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce "MONTHLY RECORD" contains and extract from the proceedings of the Chamber in May 1822. It is mentioned that at that time "the Chamber did not relax its efforts to procure reforms whenever it considered them to be necessary and that it continued to protest against Government restriction of trading facilities in two petitions dealing with the duty on East India sugar etc". As a preamble to the ppetition made by manufacturers of Manchester to the Hon'ble the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled the following paragraph is extremely interesting as showing the point of view of the British exploiter of that period:—

"Ever seen the merchant adventurers of Elizabeth's days founded our trade with India, the affairs of the East have been irrevocably linked up with our own, and have effected for good or bad upon our Commercial and industrial prosperity.

Many difficulties to our Indian trade have developed quite recently, not least among them being the questions of Tariff duties. A hundred years ago our forefathers were concerned by the prejudicial effect of duties, which, whilst being of a slightly different nature from those which we ourselves have been considering, evidently excercised a deterrent effect upon the free flow of trade.

The tax on sugar imported from the East Indies was held to be preventing the exportation of this commodity and as a result it was impossible for the natives to purchase our own manufactured products."

It will be seen from this that India was manufacturing sugar evidently on a large scale so as not only to supply her own requirements but also to export sugar, despite the many difficultics of export at the time to Great Britain. The British Government which killed the piecegoods industry of India with its commercial policy imposed similarly a tax of 10 per cent on sugar imported from India, into the United Kingdom. It is a timely reminder to our Manchester friends in their campaign against the difference between the import duty on piecegoods and the excise duty on mill made goods that Indian wants to exercise the same privilege to choose which commodities she will or will not admit as the British Government had and has even now. At the same time the wording of the petition then made shows how these Manchester manufacturers who now weep over the so called grievances of Indian ryots in not being able to get cheap piecegoods from Manchester had their attitude reflected in their forefathers in 1822, when they argued that as a result of this tax on sugar imported from the East Indies it was impossible for the native *"to purchase our own manufactured products."*

The petition quite ingenuously admits how Great Britain crippled the weaving industry of India by the artificially stimulated import of Manchester piecegoods in this country:—

"That the cotton fabrics of this country having, from their duty, variety and cheapness, superseded to a great extent those of India, and thus interfered with the application of Indian industry, it appears to your Petitioners to be due to our Indian fellow subjects, as well as important to our own commercial interests, that a new and more profitable direction should be afforded to that portion of their labour, which has thus been displaced".

British manufacturers have retained even after the lapse of a century the same smug farcical sympathy for the feelings of their Indian fellow subjects, while keeping quite a sharp eye on their own interests, taking care of course to show to the world that selfishness was not a part of their character at all.

Depaatment of Industries.

Those of us who follow the activities of the "Departments of Industries" in all the provinces of India as published in the "JOURNAL OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR" and as evidenced in the Annual Reports issued by all of these must have been struck by the paucity of work put up by the local Department. Month after month and year after year the same story is being rehearsed to us and the same empty platitudes and amateurish descriptions of one or two industries covering a few pages sum up all the activities of a department over which an Indian Minister presides. The record of the Department was not enviable before 1921, that is before the new dispensation (in the language of our moderate friends) in the shape of reforms. It has however grown if anything worse during the period which has followed the inauguration of the reforms. The Department has remained stuck to the usual red tape and routine work and no new broad lines of policy have been sketched out for the development and initiation of new and encouragement to old industries. Members for finance and commerce and industries of the Government of India are in the habit, a very welcome habit, of getting fresh suggestions and new viewpoints by having a tour once or twice a year to see representatives of commerce at the principal seats of trade and industries. We do not remember a single occasion on which the the Minister for Industries for the Bombay Presidency has taken a tour for this purpose, nor has he cared to have an interview, so far as we know, with such strongholds of enlightened commercial opinion as the two Chambers of Bombay, the two Chambers of Karachi, and the two Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad. All these powerful Chambers and commercial Associations are practically non-existing so far as he is concerned. Every month there are interesting problems on which the Bombay Government consult all these Associations either on behalf of the Government of India or on their own behalf and yet the head of the Industries Department does not choose to consult the leading commercial opinion and we cannot gauge the profundity of reasons which may have inspired the Minister to adopt such a course. It cannot be surely bureaucratic aloofness, nor can it be a abysmal indifference. What it is then? Will any M. L. C. enquire by an interpellation?

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	2,000
" " to Constant	..	5,000
Futures at New York July	..	21 76
" " " Oct.	..	21 82
" " " Dec.	..	21 30
" " " Jan.	..	21 05
Spot Cotton at New York	..	22 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	21 50
Futures at New York July	..	21 42
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	21 05
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	..	10 13/16
Demand Bills	..	99
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	..	70 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 3rd.

Future at New York,	July	23 24
	Oct.	23 13
	Dec	22 93
	Jan	22 72

Liverpool, July 3rd.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	July	13 31
	Oct.	12 92
	Jan.	12 56
	Mar.	12 40

London, July 3rd.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 23/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£4/13/5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 1st

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	36 3/8
" " 2 months hence	36 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China and Indian buying. Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 1/2 p/c. since 15th instant.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, July 1st.

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Sellers	51/9
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. June-July Sellers	51
Australian 52 lbs. July Sellers	53
Tone:—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18 1/4
Hongkong	£116
National	£45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£13 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold July-Aug. Sellers	£18 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June	Nominal
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Quoted	£9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug, Sellers	£18 7 8
Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£19 7/8
Tonee:—Steady.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£62
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£15 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£87 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£89
War loan 5% 1929/47	£100 3 16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	56 1/4
7% Indian Loan	£113

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept,	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe July	7 7/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—Easier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	20/1 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	20/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	20/10 1/2
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

July 4.

To-day Reuter reports 172 points higher in New York futures. This advance in one day seems to have been due to the Bureau Condition Report of 71.2, which was expected 72 or perhaps a little less. We hope we may see some reaction. At the same time we do not look for any lasting decline, but rather for still higher prices in the long run. Our local market has not followed the New York advance proportionately. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 557 and eased to Rs. 522 on Bears selling. Again going up to Rs. 555 declined to Rs. 547 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 548. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 477 and was Rs. 474 at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 494 and the prices fluctuated between Rs. 492 and Rs. 490 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 490½. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 400 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday. The inquiry was moderate, and about 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday. The Marwari Bazar closed for F. G. Broach at Rs. 549½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 548½ and closed at Rs. 546

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay; July 4th

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.		546
Fully Good Bengal	July		394
Fine Oomra	July		474
" "	Sept.		490 1/2
Southerns	July/Augt.		3/6

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August		520
Fully Good Bengal	July		398
Fine Oomra's	July		476
" "	Sept.		491
Southerns	July/Augt.		530

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4th.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine					
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	418	398	378	—	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	495	480	465	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	535	520	505	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	520	505	490	—	
M. G. Broach	—	560	540	540	—
Southerns	—	—	540	530	520

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 3rd July 1922.

Cotton	6218 Bales.
Wheat	28994 Cwts.
Linseed	9895 "
Rape, etc.	1383 "
Gingellyseed	1810 "
Poppyseed	808 "
Groundnuts	284 "
Castorseed	435 "
Rice	293 "
Myrabollams	1919 "
Cottonseed	6174 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2267 "
Juwar	679 "
Masur	128 "
Barley	Nil
Bajra	1920 "
Coal	556 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 4.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 26-14.
Bars gold forward, 26-14.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 26-15.
Bars silver ready, 95-2.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 95-1.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 95-5.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 5/8.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 29/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 25/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 341.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 361.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 341.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 165½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 160½.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 179.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 349.
London gold ready—sh. 93-5.
London silver ready—d. 36-8.
London silver forward—d. 36-8.
Tone of silver—Steady, India and China bought, Continent sold.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange—Dollars 4.43.
French Exchange—Frcs 52.90.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 23.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 55.70.
Italian Exchange—Frcs 94.20.
German Exchange—Mrks 1900.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent War Loan, 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100-4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/12.

SHARES.

The market was flat with small business. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425, India 122, Central 37, Tata Bank 17/4 and Eastern 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2750, Alliance 305 n, Apollo 88/12 xd, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton, 1260, Bombay Dyeing 1535, Bradbury 1080 xd, Century 925, Central India 5040, Colaba Land 2440, Coorla 270 xd, Crescent 622/8, Currimbhoy 1845, David 1830, Edward Sassoon 560, Elphinstone 166/4, Fazulbhoy 1520, Gokak 238/12, Indian Bleaching 225, Kastoorchand 1075, Khatao 615, Kohinoor 3295, Luxmi Cotton, 5675, Madhavrao Scindia 265, Mathuradas 880, M Petit 4800, Meyer Sassoon 340, Morarji 6900, New Great 935, New City 710, Pabani 985, Pearls 1287/8, Phoenix 960, Planet 290, Shapurji 367/8, Sholapur 20000, Simplex 950, Standard 2600, Swan 1220, Swadeshi 5240, Tata Mill 1175 xd, and Vishnu Cotton 2515.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 535, Bombay-Burma 575, Bombay-Burma N I 167/8 pr, Bt. Burma Pet. 9/8, Bombay Tramway 133/12, Bombay Flour 1500, Bombay Steam 242/8, Bundi Cement 41, Indian Cement 292/8 xd, Katni ord 285, Katni def 1400, New India Insurance 21/8, Tata Iron ord 67/8, Tata Iron def 247/8, Tata Iron N ord 59/12, Tata Iron N def 215, Tata Hydro 900, Tata Oil 62/8, and Scindia Steam 8/12.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4th:

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 21/32
Bank Demand	1-3 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 29/32
Tos Demand	339
American Dollars	349
Honkong Dollars	204
Shanghai	..
Japan	165
Singapose	179

Market steady

CRESCENT MILLS, LTD.

The Thirtieth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, Esplanade Road, Sir Sassoon J. David, presiding. The reports of the Directors for the year ending 31st March, 1922, showing a net Profit of Rs. 23,01,430-6-3 including the balance of Rs. 14,261-8-4 brought forward from the last account was approved and adopted. The Directors utilized Rs. 7,50,000 in paying an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th September, 1921 at Rs. 50 per Share and recommended the balance of Rs. 15,51,430-6-3 be disposed off as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of income tax) Rs. 7,50,000. Depreciation Account.—Building, Rs. 30,000; Machinery, Rs. 1,25,000; Electric Light Installation, 5,000; Fire Service, 2,000; Furniture and Dead Stock, Rs. 2,000. Total Rs. 1,64,000. Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000; Provision for Replacing New Machinery, Rs. 1,00,000; Income Tax and other Tax Provision Fund, Rs. 3,75,000; Provident Fund Reserve, Rs. 25,000; Bonus to Staff, Rs. 30,000; To carry forward 7,430-6-3. Total Rs. 15,51,430-6-3.

CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

The Thirty-third Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company Sir Sassoon David presiding. The report of the Directors for the year ending 31st March, 1922, showing a Net Profit of Rupees 29,80,510-1-8 including the Balance of Rs. 2,695-5-2 brought forward from the last account was approved and adopted. Out of the amount Rs. 9,68,000 had already been declrared as **ad-interim** Dividend for the half year ending 30th September, 1921 at Rs. 110 per Share leaving a balance of Rupees 20,12,510-1-8 which the Directors recommended to be disposed off as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 110 per share (free of income-tax), Rs. 9,68,000.

Depreciation Accounts.—Building Currimbhoy Mills, Rs. 25,000; Building Mahomedbhoy Mills, Rs. 30,000; Machinery Currimbhoy Mills; Rs. 1,08,000; Machinery Mahomedbhoy Mills, Rs. 76,000. Total Rs. 2,39,000. Provision for replacing new Machinery, Rs. 3,00,000; Provident Fund, Rs. 25,000; Income-Tax and Profit Tax Provision Fund, Rs. 4,50,000; Bonus to Staff, Rs. 30,000; To carry forward, Rs. 510-1-8. Total Rs. 20,12,510-1-8.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

The Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, Mr. J. A. Wadia presiding. The annual report of the Directors for the year ending 31st March, 1922, showing a net Profit of Rs. 32,32,984-0-6 including the balance of Rs. 1,423-9-7 brought forward from the last account was approved and adopted. The Directors utilized Rs. 9,36,000 in paying an ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, at Rs. 130 per Share and recommended the balance of Rs. 22,96,984-0-6 be disposed off as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 130 per Share (free of income-tax), Rs. 9,36,000.

Depreciation Account.—Building, Rs. 40,000; Machinery, Rs. 1,45,000; Drosophore Installation, Rs. 5,000; Sprinklers Installation, Rs. 2,000; Electric Licht Installation, Rs. 5,000; Fire Service Installation, Rs. 3,000; Furniture and Dead Stock, 5,000. Total Rs. 2,05,000. Reserve Fund, Rs. 5,75,000; Income-Tax and Super Tax Provision Fund, Rs. 5,00,000; Provident Fund Reserve, Rs. 25,000; Bonus to Staff, Rs. 30,000; To carry forward, Rs. 25,984-0-6. Total Rs. 22,96,984-0-6.

EBRAHIM PABANEY MILLS, LTD.

The Twenty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, Esplanade Road, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. The report of the Directors for the year ending 31st March, 1922, showing a Net Profit of Rs. 27,99,685-5-11 including the balance of Rs. 17,754-6-1 brought forward from the last account was approved and adopted. The Directors utilised Rs. 7,20,000 in paying an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th September, 1921 at Rs. 90 per Share recommended the balance of Rs. 20,79,685-5-11 be disposed off as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 90 per Share (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 7,20,000.

Depreciation Account.—Building, Rs. 40,000; Machinery, Rs. 1,70,000; Sprinklers, Rs. 1,000; Drosophore, Rs. 1,000; Electric Light Installation, Rs. 1,000; Furniture and Dead Stock, Rs. 5,000. Total Rs. 2,18,000. Reserved Fund, Rs. 4,50,000; Income and Super Tax Provision Fund, Rs. 4,20,000; Provident Fund, Rs. 25,000; Bonus to Staff, Rs. 30,000; Provision for replacing New Machinery Rs. 2,00,000; To carry forward, Rs. 16,685-5-11. Total Rs. 1,20,79,685-5-11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 4.

S S Goalpara, McLean, Rangoon.
S S Chupra, Hammings, Calcutta.
S S Bamora, Leech, Busreh.
S S Clan Macbean, Robertson, Glasgow.

DEPARTURE.

July 4.

S S Chindwara, Davidson, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Saigon Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Ruth Kayser for Hamburg.
Steamer Vindelia for Liverpool.
Steamer Bahrein for Jeddah.
Steamer Tengliston for Jeddah.
Steamer Jalalarang for Calcutta.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 3216 tons, Captain McLean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Chupra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 3945 tons, Captain Hammings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain G A Leech, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macbean:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbean, 5552 tons, Captain R M Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Chindwara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 3267 tons, Captain C Davidson, sailed yesterday from harbour for London, etc., with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

July 4.

S S Mantua for London:—33 bales dry goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 400 bales Indian hemp, Kiddle Reeve; 6 cases weasand and bladders, Cox's Shipping Agency; 201 cwts poppy seeds, R Jivandas; 100 cwts cummin seeds, C Jivanlal and Co; 112 cwts dry fruits, M Shamji.

S S Illingworth for Antwerp:—2000 cwts caster seeds, 56 bales Indian cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales Indian cotton, Volkart Bros; 70 cwts gum arabic, E Virji and Co; 50 bales cotton cloth, M B Ramji.

S S Chindwara for Antwerp:—110 bales Indian cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tregonnell for Antwerp:—53 bales hemp, G Mawji; 300 bales cotton raw, Wardhaman Bros.

S S Tregonnell for Hamburg:—2060 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus; 500 bales Indian hemp, Kiddle Reeve; 550 bales Indian cotton, N M K Kaisha; 102 cwts gum, A Nimazi and Co.

S S Tregonnell for Bremen:—385 bales Indian cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Moora for Liverpool:—1012 cwts linseed oil cakes, Hollingshurst; 102 cwts Indian condiments, 12 cwts curry powder, M Punjaji; 125 bales I wool raw, K Rikhadas; 50 bales I wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 67 bales I wool raw, The Bombay Co; 173 bales I wool raw, David Sassoon; 226 cwts dill, fenel and cummin seeds, C Jiwanlal; 200 bales African cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

S S Moora for Marseilles:—50 cwts gum olibanum, E Virji; 10 cases dried cow guts, 2 cases dried sheep guts, 2 casks wet sheep casings, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S City of Simla for Marseilles:—500 cwts mustard seeds, A Durst and Co.

S S Willicasino for Liverpool:—250 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison.

S S Willicasino for Genoa:—200 bales cotton Bengal, E Spinner.

S S Wallace for Avonmouth:—10000 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Wallace for Dunkirk:—1300 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

S S Ruth Keyser for Hamburg:—100 bales hemp, M B Kaisha; 220 bales I cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Ullstad for Dunkirk:—4000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—205 cwts gum arabic, E Virji and Co; 1000 cwts rape seed, Ital-India Cotton Trading Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, C Bamanji; 600 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokohama:—3000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Barcelona:—12 cwts dry casings, Ad Meyer.

S S Saigon Maru for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, 100 cwts mustard seeds, Volkart Bros; 5 bundles tanned skins, H M N Khan.

S S Takaoka Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Co; 1250 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co; 1500 bales cotton, O M Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Takaoka Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Barin.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—8 cwts ivory tusks, G H Ramji.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Gyn for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

July 4.

S S Kura from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—3239 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Vasna from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co:— 34 bags galls, 1499 baskets dates, 1843 bags wheat, 125 bundles silver, 77 bundles gold, 8 bundles gold coin, 50 bundles specie.

S S City of Boston from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co:—1 crate 4 casks earthenware, 1 cask crockeryware, 171 barrels alum, 5 cases glassware, 550 drums disinfecting fluid, 3 cases leather belting, 3 cases whisky, 2 cases gin, 85 bars 495 bundles steel, 5 drums Rangoon oil, 5 drums meatspot oil, 6 barrels filtrate oil, 1929 drums linseed oil, 64 bales paper, 6 casks 44 cases 2991 kegs paint, 235 cases 15 casks 500 drums colour, 17 cases varnish, 3 cases enamel, 63 cases salt, 2 trusses belting.

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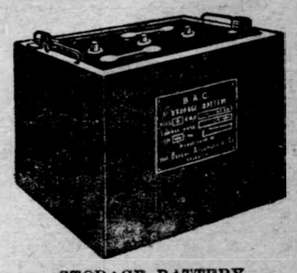

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Nomination of Candidates for two seats on the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Harwood League Football Competition: The Cooperage, kick-off 5-45 p.m., R. S. L. I. vs. Bengal United.

THURSDAY, July 6.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. M. E. Joshi on "Housing", Sir J. J. School of Art, 6-30 p.m.

The Swadeshi Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Gen. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 7.

The mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward mails of June 22 expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 8.

Public meeting to celebrate Poet Shelley's centenary, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

First day of the special sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference, 12 noon to 4 p.m., the Gaiety Theatre, Hornby Road.

The s. s. Malwa with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 9.

Second day's sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference, the Gaiety Theatre, Hornby Road, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.
(VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	10
Poona Express	22	45	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
Madras Express.. ..	20	15	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Bombay-Peshawar ..	11	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Kathaiwar Express ..	7	45	20	40
Fast Passenger.. ..	20	30	7	5

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held to-day at 9-30 p.m. at the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala, re. Bombay Suburban District Conference. All the members are requested to attend.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Managing Council of the G. D. C. C. will be held to-day in the Committee's office at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

G. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The adjourned general meeting of the C. K. P. Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., will be held at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th instant, at Rajaram Villa, Dadar. Fresh election of the chairman will also take place.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Architectural Students' Association, a public lecture on "Housing" will be delivered by Mr. Manchershaw E. Joshi, Senior Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality, at the premises of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, to-morrow (the 6th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A., will preside. The lecture is open to the pubkc and the admission is free.

BAND NOTICE.

The band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. (A. E. I.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The following is a list of donations given to the Bombay Presidency Red Cross Week, under the several heads mentioned in the recent circular issued stating the ways in which help can be given to the movement:—Her Excellency Lady Lloyd, Rs. 1,000; Sir A. H. Froom, Kt., Rs. 1,000; Sir H. C. Adenwalla, Kt., Rs. 100; J. F. Batliboi, Esq., Rs. 101; R. K. Dadachanji, Esq., Rs. 201; The Bombay Jazz Club, Rs. 200; Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Rs. 250; D. Burns, Esq., Rs. 50; T. W. Dowding, Esq., Rs. 150; N. N. Wadia, Esq., gifts to value of Rs. 200.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

An "At Home" party was given by Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas, Joint Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association at his residence at Chowpatti on Sunday last, to the inmates of the Hindu Ladies' Hostel and the Hindu Widows' Home conducted by the Association. The members of the Managing Council and a few other prominent ladies and gentlemen were also invited to attend. Mr. G. B. Trivedi, and Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. D. G. Dalvi, secretaries of the Association, spoke on the different subjects relating to the Social Reform cause. After the playing of music, the proceedings terminated.

WESTERN INDIA MILL.

MEN ON STRIKE.

About three hundred and fifty workmen belonging to the Western India Mill, situated at Kalachawki, Parel, have struck work. Enquiries made on the spot go to show that the workmen on strike belong to the spinning department and they want an increase of Rs. 3 in their present wages. They have forwarded their petition to the management specifying their aforesaid demand. The management in reply to the strikers' petition informed them that their demand would not be acceded to and that they would be paid off and discharged from service, if they so desired. In the morning, the workmen collected at the mill-gate, but did not show any inclination of resuming work. They dispersed shortly afterwards.

REPORTED THEFT.

Abdul Hoosein, a sailor on board the s. s. Karoa, has reported to the police the theft of a cabin trunk containing sovereigns, Bank of England notes and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 2,038.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

TRUSTEES' CLAIM GRANTED.

(Before the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah, A. C. J. and the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.)

Hajianibai Aishabai widow of Haji Adamji and others—Allellants and Plaintiffs appellants.

vs.

Ismail Abam and others—Respondents and Defendants.

The plaintiffs in this suit were the widow and two sons of Haji Mahamadji Haji Adamji who died in Bombay on the 25th March, 1921, leaving a will of 18th February, 1921. They sued as executors and trustees under that will in order to evict the defendants who were tenants of a house at Khoja Street, one of the properties left by the testator.

By the terms of that trust the plaintiffs were to apply the rents of the Khoja house to specified charities and they were also to apply a fund of Rs. 40,000 in the purchase of a house which was to be used as a Mussafer-khana for the accommodation of pilgrims going to and returning from Mecca and Medina. But the trustees were also given a discretion to use the Khoja Street house as a Mussafer-khana and apply the fund of Rs. 40,000 in purchasing a new house the rents of which were to be utilised for the specified charities. The plaintiff said that they had exercised the discretion and being desirous of utilising the Khoja Street house as a Mussafer-khana, they sought to evict the present tenants.

The case came on for trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt who, after stating the facts dealt with what he said was the real question in the case whether the plaintiffs' requisition was a reasonable requisition? No doubt the trustees had the discretion to utilise the Khoja Street property as a Mussafer-khana; but were they acting reasonably in exercising that discretion and in evicting the tenants for that purpose?

His Lordship after considering all the facts came to the conclusion that it was not reasonable requisition, not was it reasonable for the plaintiffs to seek to enforce that part of the trust first.

Continuing His Lordship said that he did not think it reasonable for the plaintiffs to evict the tenants resident in a house in Bombay for the benefit of outside travellers, passing through Bombay whose occupation of the building would only be seasonal and for whose accommodation there were already other Mussafer-khanas in the town.

If the plaintiffs proposed to carry out the terms of the trust deed by using the Khoja Street house as a Mussafer-khana, they ought to defer doing so until there was more accommodation available in Bombay for local residents and until the Rent Act was no longer on the Statute Book.

From this judgment the plaintiffs appealed, The Advocate-General appeared for the Appellants.

Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the respondents.

After expressing their agreement with the Lower Court. That the trustees had an unconditional discretion to utilise the Khoja Street property as a "Mussafer-khana". Their Lordships came to the question whether the property was reasonably and "bona fide" required for the use and occupation of the persons for whose benefit Plaintiffs had it. Referring to the conclusion arrived at by the trial judge that it was not reasonable to evict the tenants for the benefit of outside travellers, passing through Bombay whose occupation of the building would only be seasonal and for whose accommodation there were already other Mussafer-khanas' in the town." Their Lordships did not think that these considerations afforded a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's claim. If the property could be validly treated as trust property which was to be used as a "Mussafer-khana" for the Hajis, they did not see how the fact that it was to be used for the benefit of the pilgrims passing through Bombay had other accommodation in the city, could afford any valid reason for the postponement of the fulfilment of that trust. It could not be said on the merits that the house as a "Mussafer-khana" was not required. The evidence on the point was meagre and undoubtedly there were other "Mussafer-khanas" in the city. But it appeared from the Haji Committee's Report for 1921, which had been admitted in evidence with the consent of parties that the Haji season both outward and homeward lasted approximately some seven months and not only for 3 or 4 months as argued. That report showed that for the best part of the year the Haji's passed through Bombay and the "mussafer-khanas" which might be available for their benefit would be required for their use. It appeared from the same report that there was ample house-accommodation in Bombay in 1921 for the number of pilgrims. It appeared, however, that, that year there was a particularly small number of pilgrims,—something like 1/3 to what it was in the year before.

Their Lordships therefore allowed the appeal and decreed the plaintiff's claim for possession.

Attorneys for the Appellants—Messrs. Mathubhai Jamiatram and Madan, Attorneys for the respondents—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

The Third Criminal Sessions commenced its sittings on Tuesday morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid presiding. The calendar of prisoners was a particularly long one, there being no less than thirty-five cases for trial and about 60 prisoners.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and a Special July.)

King-Emperor

vs.

Bhiwa Narayan and three others accused.

The accused in this case were charged in the first instance with murder and in the alternative of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of aiding and abetting each other in committing the offence.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga the Advocate-General and Mr. Vellani appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Azad and Mr. Haji appeared for the accused.

The Advocate-General in opening the case for the Crown said that all the accused were Bhandaris. They were charged with the murder and in the alternative of culpable homicide of one Pandya a Mahar. The deceased Pandya, his brother, his brother's wife and one Condia lived in Padri's Wadi at Lower Parel. They lived in the open. There were some palm-trees there and a hut which belonged to a "muccedam" named Bala Sadhu. There was also a small structure where the Bhandaris used to keep their materials.

The Bhandaris had stuck one of their today tapping knives in one of the palm-trees. A municipal coolie saw it and removed it to the hut of his "muccadam" Balu Sadhu. Several Bhandaris then came up and inquired for the knife, which the coolie brought from the hut and returned it to them. Accused No. 1 and 2 thereupon slapped him. He went and complained to the "muccadum" of this and the "muccadum" remonstrated with the Bhandaris. The accused then with several other Bhandaris armed with bamboos went down to the place where the deceased Pandya, Condia and others were having their meal. They belaboured them with bamboos. Pandya received a blow on the head which factured his skull and Condia was also severely beaten. Pandya died in the hospital the next day. Condia recovered. The accused were arrested the same day.

Evidence for the prosecution was being led when the court rose for the day.

CORONER'S COURT.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on Monday morning, touching the death of a Moplah, name unknown, who was knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by one Jivan Fakir.

Inspector Klien led the evidence, while Mr. F. D. Kanga, pleader, appeared to watch on behalf of the driver of the car.

The evidence showed that the car was driven on 29th June last at about 8-15 p.m. along Hornby Road proceeding towards Colaba Reclamation. While near the West End Watch Company, the deceased all of a sudden rushed out from the opposite side behind the tram car that had passed and before the motor driver could slow down the car, dashed into it, with the result that he was knocked down and the wheels of the car passed over his body. It was alleged that the car was proceeding slowly.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was accidentally knocked down by the motor car while he was crossing the road and there was no evidence to show that the driver was driving the car in a rash or negligent manner.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

Mr. F. W. Schleicher was driving his motor car along Nepean Sea Road at 7 p.m. on Friday last, when a Hindu named Dewoo Fatoo employed as a gardener in a bungalow was knocked down and run over. He was removed to Dr. Bhajeker's Hospital where he died subsequently.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King held an inquest touching the death of Dewoo Fatoo, when Mr. Schleicher was present with his pleader, Mr. Fareidun Dorabji Kanga, while Mr. De Lima, pleader, appeared on behalf of the widow of the deceased.

Najubai, a widow working in a garden, said she was walking along Nepean Sea Road and when she came near the three lamp-post at the junction of Nepean Sea Road and Gowalia Tank Road the motor car came from Nepean Sea Road. It was driven very fast and nearly brushed against witnesses, who had to go nearer to the wall to avoid it. Witness then heard the cry "Baba Rey" and saw the front wheel of the car pass over the deceased. The deceased fell near the wall. The car was two feet from the wall and five feet from the deceased when it stopped. The driver of the car alighted and put the deceased in the car and then drove away.

Rowji Ramji, a cleaner in the service of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, said that the deceased was about three feet from the wall and had a water-pot on his head and a bucket in his hand. The car came from behind and knocked down the deceased. The car stopped after going about four paces. It came fast on the wrong side of the road.

Mr. Stanley Sanhurst Banks, a Regular Reserve Army Officer, at present a Civil Engineer, said he was standing on the verandah of his room on the second storey of Tchar Mansions, which is on the sea-side of the entrance to Nepean Sea Road. He noticed in the middle of the road the deceased carrying a vessel on his head and a bucket in his hand. A car came from Nepean Sea Road, the driver of which sounded the horn which attracted the attention of the deceased who then began to run to the left. He went one or two paces and then changed his mind and immediately ran to the right. The car suddenly swerved to the right and knocked the deceased down. Both wheels on the right-hand side went over him. He rolled and got up. Witness ran down and went to the place of occurrence when he found that he had been placed in the rear of the car. Witness felt his pulse which had stopped. Blood was issuing from the nose and mouth. Witness told the occupants of the car to take him to the hospital. The gentleman in Court, Mr. Schleicher was driving the car. In his excitement witness blamed him at the moment.

After the medical evidence had been recorded, further enquiry was adjourned.

CHARGED WITH GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, Sub-Inspector Patel charged Sarathi Barthi with grievous hurt to Ramperai Dwarkadas, a woman sweetmeat-seller, thereby knocking down her two teeth. Mr. St. John, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused lived in the same building at Kamatipura. In the course of a quarrel between the complainant and the accused's wife, the accused, it was alleged, struck the complainant with blows causing her to lose her two teeth.

The defence of the accused was that in the course of a quarrel between the husband and wife (complainant), her teeth were knocked down by her husband.

His Worship after going through the evidence discharged the accused.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Khan Saheb Bahudin of the C. I. D. charged Munir Ahmed (55) with cheating in respect of Rs. 250.

Khan Saheb Bahudin said that the accused collected between the 1st and 3rd of June, 1922, Rs. 250 from the people at Uran Taluka, Kolaba District, falsely representing himself as an agent of the Central Khilafat Committee for the Moplah Relief Fund. He was arrested at Abdul Rehman Street on Sunday last on information received from the Uran Police. His Worship sent the accused to Uran to take his trial there.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. F. E. James of the Calcutta Y. M. C. A. contributed the following to "The Bharatamitra" on the occasion of the 101st day of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration:—

I have been asked to say something about Mahatma Gandhi. I am glad to pay a humble tribute, for anyone who has followed his career and his teachings, must realise that he is one of the most remarkable men of the age. One may not always like his politics, but he compels respect and admiration. His courage, his wonderful humility, his clear logic, his austere simplicity, his absolute sincerity—these things none can gainsay, and they mark him out as a born leader of men. In a few years he has shaken the foundation of India and this country can never be the same again. He has espoused the cause of the oppressed, and has entered in at the door of the poor with a new message of hope and self-esteem.

As an Englishman I recognise that he has no place for racial hatred in his teaching. He would rule the world by love, not hate; by suasion not by force. This is not understood by some, and should be constantly emphasised.

Now he is in prison, and all sensible men hope that his early release may be possible so that his great gifts and powers may once more be at the service of his country. Meanwhile let all good men everywhere get together, resolved on reconciliation, on mutual understanding, on freindship, and determined to work together for a better future where India may find herself in equal association with the free nations of the earth.

NAVSARI NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, June 28.

On the 10th instant the opening ceremony of the Fardoonjee Maneckjee Kanga Gymnasium was performed by Rao Bahadoor Khaserao Jadav, the Settlement Commissioner and an ex-Suba of Navsari. Mr. Ratanjee D. Tata stood all the expenses of the erection and the equipment of this Gymnasium which is built on the premises of the D. K. Tata School, and he connected with it the name of Mr. Fardoonjee Kanga in memory of the various services that this learned solicitor has been rendering for over a period of forty years to education in Navsari, especially as secretary of the various educational institutions of Navsari.

SYAJI VAIBHAV LIBRARY.

Our Syaji Vaibhav Library is an anomaly indeed. The correspondent, who some five months back exposed the mismanagement of this public educative institution in your columns under the pseudonym of 'Pro Bono Publico,' was not quite wrong when he described it as looking something "like a second-hand book-seller's shop"; only he was very restrained in his expression. The correspondence had a very curious effect. The authorities at Baroda happening to read that complaint in your columns—curiously enough such officials as a rule require a "Chronicle" to remind them of their duties and their responsibilities!—are said to have written to the secretaries of this library demanding an early explanation of those complaints. Now, the only permanent result of the correspondence is that the floor is daily swept since then, though the tables and cupboards are so much covered with dust that one can draw caricatures on them if he little minds dirtying his finger. The complaints about newspapers, books and other matters are the same as ever. To tell the truth, the library is more mismanaged than ever after that incident because an illusive atmosphere of safety has been created by the responsible people here. The fact is that the librarian is the wrong man in the place. He does not know his work a bit, is very rare in the library—though curiously enough his presence is always marked in the Presence Book except on occasions when he takes special leave—, and has been very rude of late especially to those who complain against him in the suggestion-book. The visits of the Secretaries are like the visits of beneficent deities, few and far between, and the complaints in the suggestion-book remain unreplied for weeks and weeks together. The interests of the free-readers, for whom the library is primarily and essentially meant, are brushed aside with studied indifference. It is very curious that the library inspectors have uptil now found no fault with the library! But we know that these inspections "are not what they seem." And the orderliness, if any at all, prevailing on the occasion of such pre-arranged official visits, is quite a managed thing as is characteristic of all mismanaged institutions of this type! It is highly desirable that these inspections and visits should be sudden and unexpected.

SIR G. LLOYD.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF TERM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Rumours are rife and it has also been stated by a Gujerati weekly that attempts are being made to renew the term of office of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, whose period of office will shortly come to an end. If it be true that such an attempt is being made, I hope, you will at once raise your voice and scotch the movement before it is started. Have the promoters of this idea forgotten the lesson taught to them by the public of Bombay when the "Admirers" of Lord Willingdon tried to vote him a public memorial against the wishes of the citizens of Bombay? Do they want a repetition of the same dose, or are they thinking that Mr. Horniman's absence will mean no opposition of the serious nature he put up? What has the present Governor done to merit an extension of his term of office? The prosecution and imprisonment of so many beloved patriots speak for themselves, and who insisted on Mahatma's arrest in spite of the public admission by his most vigorous opponents that the Mahatma is the apostle of non-violence and is the saintliest person alive to-day on the face of this earth?

I hear that it is urged that the Development of Bombay scheme needs the presence of H. E. Enough has been said in your columns about this scheme and I need not dilate on it here.

Will those who desire and claim for an extension of his term of office inform the public what the present Governor has done to merit an extension?—Yours. etc.,

BOMBAYITE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND CIVICS.

The University of Bombay opened the Department of Sociology and Civics under the able guidance of Prof. Patrick Geddes, the well-known Sociologist two years ago with the noble object of teaching Social Sciences to those who wish to do some social service and thus help the cause of humanity.

The programme of the Department for the Summer Term, 1922-23, has just been issued.

The Department will continue to be located on the first floor of the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science adjacent to the Elphinston College. The Cartics and Town-Planing Exhibition so kindly lent and put up by Prof. Geddes will be on view throughout the term. The Departmental Library—a choice collection of about 2,000 volumes—will continue to be on the second floor extreme end, and lectures will be delivered on the same floor in one of the bays of the Exhibition.

The Department and the Exhibition attached thereto will remain open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days and upto 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

The Department is specially intended for post-graduate training in Sociology and Civics. It helps students preparing for the M.A. course according to the Bombay University syllabus. During the term lectures will be delivered by Prof. S. N. Pherwani from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. on topics indicated in paper 7 of the M.A. syllabus, i.e., Indian Social Institutions. The students will be trained in and encouraged to carry on direct investigations of such Social Institutions as are within easy reach of their observation. They will be acquainted with methods of Institutional Survey and Village Study. The Professor-in-charge will be present between 12 noon and 6 p.m. and be available for individual guidance by appointment between 12 noon and 4 p.m. Every Friday there will be held a Seminar at which papers will be read by students and discussed by the class with guidance from the Professor. Every Saturday, if the weather permits, there will be excursions to neighbouring villages and social institutions in Bombay. The Department is open to graduates and also to non-graduates interested in Social study and investigation. It will be of special help to those preparing for a journalistic career, or those connected with any social welfare agency.

SEVERES TREATY—A SCRAP!

NOT BINDING ON TURKEY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 10th of August 1920, the Treaty of Sevres was said to be signed between the Allies and the Turkish Government. It is not yet widely known that the said Treaty is absolutely incomplete! It is signed by France and guaranteed by Britain and France conjointly. But is has not been *ratified* by Turkey as yet! For, rather than sign her own death-warrant, Turkey "*trusting* in Allah, allowed the Treaty to lie on the table!" Thus the Severes Treaty is incomplete! Nay it is a mere scrap of paper! For, do we not know that no transaction, no deal, no agreement is complete or valid, unless both parties have given their consent without coercion, undue influence, force or fraud? In the case of Severes Treaty, Turkey has not ratified it; and hence she is not bound by it. Webster defines Treaty thus:—

"Specifically, an agreement, league or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, *formally* signed by commissioners properly authorised, and *solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns*, or the supreme power of each state."

Now as the Severes Treaty is not ratified by Turkey, it is not at all binding on Turkey. How on earth can the Allies call themselves civilized, cultured and honourable, and yet impose this unratified Treaty on Turkey?

The case of the Versailles Treaty, the position is different; in so far that Germany had ratified the treaty—though under coercion. Turkey has not ratified it; though Greek troops, under allied orders, were landed at Smyrna; though the Allies occupied Constantinople; and though France and Italy used their strength at the outset, Turkey has not ratified the Treaty! Turkey is not beaten. She has withstood force and coercion. Is Christian conscience so dense to-day as to forget all canons of ethics and religion? The Treaty of Severes is a Dead Letter to-day. Britain scrap it; save thy prestige in the East; and do not stake thy fortune and future on the advice of Lloyd George, Curzon & Co.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"CHRONICLE" AND "KESARI",

CHARGES REPUDIATED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 4.

The Kesari in a strongly-worded article to-day emphatically denies all charges made against the Maharashtra leaders by the "Bombay Chronicle." It complains that Mr. Jayaker was grossly misrepresented by the "Chronicle" and asserts that he was never approached by any Maharashtra leader to make a breach in the wall of the Congress. Mr. Jayaker referred to the "pleaders" and the "Chronicle" turned it into "leaders" and small differences regarding some items were converted into a rebellion which word Mr. Jayaker never used.

The Kesari "also asserts that Maharasrtra was never actuated by any provincial ambition and even Sir V. Chirol described the late Lokamanya Tilak as the father of "Indian Unrest."

BANGALORE RACES.

ACCEPTANCES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 4.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Ardfern 10-3, Summer's Joy 9-12, The Lark 9-10, Verna 9-3, Cerago 8-5, Polyorama 8-3, Reciprocity 8-1, Dori 7-8, Curator 7-4, Gipsy's Advice 7-0, Simple Simon 7-0, The Omalley 7-0, Polycasta 7-0.

THE SUBSTITUTION GRAND STAND PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Alexo 9-13, Balline 9-10, Ethelwill 9-1, Witch Doctor 8-3, Newhall 8-2, Dreamland 7-7.

THE LEONIDAS' PURSE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Better Hope 11-3, Maple 10-1, Black Sop 9-3, Mop Bop 9-0, Miss Turstum 8-12, Black Rock 7-4, Conductor 7-1, Cultivator 7-0, Fearless 7-0.

THE ULSOOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Fancy Fair 9-12, Little Spec 9-9, Max 9-6, Engaged 8-9, Scindia 8-9, Rockstar 8-4, Carremar 8-3, Devas Vale 7-13, Miss Twistum 7-12, Apple Blossom 7-2, Berinthia 7-0.

THE AGRA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Shajala 9-12, Espoused 9-11, St. John 9-8, Mirabelle 8-11, Kurae Bobs 8-11, Sandra 8-8, Gipsy's Advice 8-1, High Road 8-1, The Omalley 7-13, Volage Pet 7-10, P. P. C. 7-7, Bridal Blush 7-6, Bally Macad 7-2.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Union Jack 10-10, Corinda 9-7, Quantity 9-7, Beadmaker 9-4, Paleface 9-3, Decoration 9-1, Cymbaline 8-7, Markhor 8-1, Keynote 7-12, Emperor 7-9, Link Leader 7-5, Cheapside 7-0.

THE LALBAGH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Marry's Lamb 9-12, Harvest Home 9-9, Alexo 9-6, Turbulence 9-3, Eags 9-0, Tillage 8-13, Landlady 8-12, Drop Scene 8-10, La Duse 8-6, Vlinger 8-6, Sibell de Langton 7-11, Witch Doctor 6-10.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 3.

A moderate attendance watched the remaining five of the four thousand matches at Wimbledon to-day in showery weather, which resulted in the elimination of the two remaining players from the Continent, namely, Cochet (France) by Anderson, six-three, six-love, six-four, and Flaquer (Spain) by O'Hara Wood, six-two, six-four, eleven-nine. The Singles are now purely an Anglo-Australian affair. The fifth round draw has resulted as follows:—

Lycett versus Dayson.
Gilbert versus Mavrogordato.
Anderson versus O'Hara Wood.
Patterson versus Hon. Cecil Campbell.

The great meeting between Anderson and Patterson, therefore, will probably occur in semi-final.

Mrs Mallory and Mlle. Lenglen advanced into the fourth round. Progress was made in all doubles sections. Mrs. Stocks and Miss McKane beat Miss Scott and Miss Lumley Ellis, 6–2, 6—2.

Correspondence Summarised.

SURAT AND RANDER MUNICIPALITIES.—Mr. U. H. Pathak complains that though a citizen of Rander gave some years back a lakh of rupees to the Surat Municipality for regular water-supply to Rander, there is still great scarcity of water at the latter place. He asks Randerites to compel the Surat Municipality to do them justice.

LOK. TILAK'S BIOGRAPHY.—Asaba Karitawadi requests Mr. N. C. Kelkar to publish at least on his second anniversary, the promised biography of Lok. Tilak.

KARACHI CUSTOM HOUSE.—A sympathiser complains that vacancies in the higher staff of the office are filled in by importing outsiders to the detriment of the local staff.

DUNCAN AND FORAS ROADS.—Mr. S. B. Talpade requests the City Fathers to remove from this locality the brothels which are ruining the morals of Bombay's youth.

VERAL NIVASI suggests, apropos of a resolution to be brought before the Senate of the Bombay University declaring the I.Sc. Examination as equivalent to the Preliminary Scientific, that the latter also should be considered equivalent to the former.

BANGALORE KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.—Mr. G. Anandathirtachar asks for detailed information regarding the activities of the local Khilafat Committee, particularly regarding the disposal of the funds collected by it.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.—A correspondent complains that the Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, intends examining his temporary clerks, some of them graduates, in English (dictation) and elementary arithmetic, on the 22nd instant.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—G. A. suggests that November should be the month for examinations instead of April.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 4.

Bombay monsoon has been strong on the West Coast but the pressure condition are not favourable for a general rain inland especially in the Northern India. A feeble western depression is beginning to affect the extreme north. The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the west coast of Peninsula and north Hyderabad and local in Lower Burma, Orissa, west Rajputna, Gujarat, Central India east, Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls also occured in Upper Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, southeast Madras and are north Madras coast.

The chief amounts—Tavoy, Moulmein three inches, Bhamo two, Tezpur one, Cherrapunji one and-a-half, Jalpaiguri six, Darjeeling one, Balasore four, False Point one and-a-half, Daltonganj one, Dehra Dun two, Mussooree one and-a-half, Ahmedabad two, Nowgong, Pendra one, Bombay one and-a-half, Ratnagiri, Karwar four, Marmagoa, Mangalore, Calicut three, Cochin one, Trivandrum and Mareara one and-a-half.

Forecast:—Extension on the east Madras coast and in Bengal.

NOTICE

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IN THE
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ON
SATURDAY THE 15TH JULY 1922
AT 6 P. M. (S. T.)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 5, July 1922.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

After months of discreet silence on the orgy of repression that came close on the heels of the Prince's arrival in India, the Deccan Sabha of Poona has opened its lips and addressed a lengthy memorial on the subject of the treatment of political offenders while in gaol, to the Government of Bombay. The Sabha is wrong in saying that "on account of the Non-co-operation movement several persons. . . have elected deliberately to commit offences against the State." The Congress has not yet embarked on Civil disobedience and the "persons of education and high station in society," together with their humble brethren who disobeyed the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act and gladly went to gaols, did so not in a spirit of truculence, not to challenge the hard fibre of the most determined people in the world, but to preserve the freedom of association which is as much their birthright as of any imperial nation. The Sabha further understates the case when it says: "It is now regarded as an axiom of penal discipline that persons guilty of offences which do not involve moral turpitude should receive milder prison treatment in comparison with those who commit offences which involve moral turpitude." Students of political science are aware of breaches of law which involve no moral offence like organising processions without police permit and standing in the tramcar gangway; if the Sabha were holding a brief for such offenders we would not have quarrelled with it. The utmost punishment for a political offender whose offence does not involve moral turpitude can be to prevent him from carrying on the activity which the State considers objectionable by detaining him in a jail. India Office has accepted, though in a limited sense, the truth of our contention. On March 27, Lord Winterton said, in reply to a question:—

"The general principle underlying the distinctions made is that while a person who deliberately incited to violent crime deserves no less severe treatment than the person who actually commits such crime, there is a large class of cases in which a man who, presumably from honest motives, expresses political views the public expression of which is an offence under the law should not be subjected to humiliating treatment or classed with criminals whose offences show moral obliquity."

Replying to Col. Wedgwood's question, Lord Winterton put down the number of political prisoners in India at 4,000. Lord Winterton's estimate will cause no surprise when we recall that, according to Mr. Hayward, there are *no political prisoners* in this Presidency. The Government of India seem to include in that connotation "persons recently sentenced to rigorous imprisonment under Act XIV of 1908 or under the Seditious meetings Act." In this connection the views of the Sabha are refreshingly logical. If says:—

"Now we would earnestly plead that the policy enunciated by the Government of India does not adequately meet the requirements of the situation. Among the political offenders who have been awarded a sentence of imprisonment, there is a considerable proportion of persons who have been convicted under the political sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code and such persons are in similar case with those who are convicted under extraordinary laws like the two Acts mentioned by the Government of India. If the principle of special treatment for *any* class of political offenders is sound, it must comprehend within its scope *all* classes of such offenders who have neither committed nor incited to acts of violence; it must therefore clearly apply to offenders sentenced to imprisonment, e.g., under sections 124A and 153A, Indian Penal Code, or for non-compliance with orders made under section 118 read with section 104 and under section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code, as well as to offenders sentenced under the Seditious Meetings Act or the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is not possible to distinguish between these two classes of offenders on any valid principle."

With regard to the desire of the Government of India to secure uniformity of practice in all provinces the Sabha rightly contends that the "uniformity should be secured on the best and not on the worst model, and that the Bombay Government should level up its prison treatment instead of the Bihar and Orissa Government levelling down its standard to suit Bombay." We do not, however, think that all is well in the latter province as evidenced by the Gandhi cap incident we referred to the other day.

The medieval attitude of the Government of Bombay towards political prisoners is best illustrated by the astounding declaration of Mr. Hayward, the Home Member, that criminal law does not recognise political prisoners. Such an attitude, in face of the practice in all civilised countries and of the special treatment given to political prisoners in some other parts of the country, shows to what extent enlightened and humane consideration inform the "progressive" administration of the Presidency! But it is the treatment given to Mahatma Gandhi which constitutes the acid test. Mr. Mathurdas in the interview which we published on Monday said: "The Mahatma has creature comforts *but no human comforts*. He, with Sriyut Shankerlal is confined in seclusion which deprives him of the sight and communication with other prisoners. He has to live within the precincts of a small courtyard and that is his world. *Even for exercise he is not taken out of it.* . . He is not allowed a lamp (the italics are ours)." Everyone knows that the Mahatma was not in the best of health when out of jail. Some sort of exercise in the open air is absolutely necessary even for an average healthy person. How much more is it necessary for one in the state of heath in which the Mahatma is? Again, apart from the fact that his letters are censored, he is not allowed to read any newspapers and is thus effectively isolated from the world in which he occupied the commanding place. All this may, perhaps, be in accordance with jail regulations, though we are not sure that it is so. But the question is: Is the Mahatma to be treated like an ordinary prisoner? As we emphasised on previous occasions, to deprive the Mahatma of human comforts, which include congenial intellectual pursuits, is not humiliating to him but to the country. And for the continuance of this humiliation, those who have slackened their efforts for carrying out his injunctions are no less responsible than the Indian members of the Government and of the Legislative Council.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.

An Associated Press message announced yesterday that Seth Haji Mahomed of Bombay has given a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs for opening a Mahomedan orphanage near Surat. The donation is the most munificent of its kind hitherto made and the donor deserves congratulation for his generous act of charity. There are few nobler purposes to which the superfluous wealth of the rich can be directed than that of protecting and educating the orphans of the world. Dr. Johnson once said, and said truly, that the kind of treatment given to the poor of a country was the measure of its progress in civilisation. The orphans are the most unfortunate among the poor, and until the time the State in every civilised country realises its primary duty of protecting and educating the orphan, the task must be performed by philanthropic individuals. There are several orphanages in the country. But not all the orphans in the country are cared for in these institutions and not all these institutions properly serve the purpose for which they are intended. We trust the orphanage which will come into being as a result of Seth Haji Mahomed's splendid donation will be organised and conducted in a manner that will combine all that is best in Western and Eastern systems of education. And we trust also that the work of organisation will be taken in hand at once and the services of the best brains in the community will be mobilised for the purpose. In this connection, may we venture to ask what has happened to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's scheme for a Muslim public school and to the donation of Sir Mahomed Yusuf for a Muslim College? Before the schemes mature, would it not be better if the interest accrued on the amount of the two donations were utilised in giving scholarships to Muslim students in schools and colleges?

Notes of the Day

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

It goes without saying that a portrait of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta such as that proposed to be executed and exhibited in the Prince of Wales Museum will form a valuable acquisition to the city and a lasting memorial, however small, of the illustrious citizen to whom Bombay and India owe so much. The more the memorials of this great patriot that can be erected in our midst the less the chance of the public of this city—so much prone to forget the services of its past benefactors—forgetting all that it owes to the departed leader. We have no doubt the proposal of Sir Dinshaw will meet with generous and immediate response from all admirers of Sir Pherozeshah.

British Empire Exhibition.

The "friends" of India in England have voluntarily undertaken out of their overwhelming regard for the well-being of this country to support India's participation in the British Empire Exhibition. A meeting of "merchants and others" presided over by Sir William Meyer held in London last week, considered the measures ostensibly calculated to advance the industrial cause of India and to ensure her successful participation in the Exhibition. All those acquainted with the philanthropic aims of organisations like the Empire Development Committee are not likely to be deluded into the fond belief that India's participation in the Exhibition will be anything more than an extra burden on the poor Indian tax-payer. Sir William Meyer, Sir Charles McLeod, Sir Frank Carter and others have been suddenly roused to enthusiasm to assist in the growth of India's industries and have taken upon themselves the obliging work of setting up a machinery to further the project in Great Britain. Let us make it clear that India is not going to profit by a big show of her resources that is designed to benefit her immensely. If anybody is going to profit thereby, it will be the alien agencies ever watchful to find out markets for the ready-made goods and to exploit India's natural resources. At a time like the present when the country is confronted with financial stringency, costly exhibitions will be a serious additional drain on India's purse and likely to precipitate a crisis, not to speak of a subsequent exploitation of her resources. Government will be well advised to organise exhibitions in various parts of the country to bring home to the people of India how her natural resources can be best utilised and indigeneous industries developed.

Corruption Among Officials.

The recent resolution of the Punjab Government on corruption among officials adds nothing to our knowledge on the perennial subject. Some time back a Committee was appointed to investigate the extent of corruption among officials in the Punjab and the remedy to be applied. Some witnesses before the Committee made certain statements impugning the probity of the higher officers of the police, medical and public works departments. The Committee without investigating the allegations, as it was expected to do, contented itself with the colourless statement that the evidence produced before it tended to show that the higher ranks of certain services (police, medical and public works) shared in illicit gains. The Punjab Government, in their resolution dated the 31st March, made no reference to the grave allegations of the witnesses which, if not supported, were at any rate not investigated by the Committee because it was precluded by its terms of reference from dong so, and late in the day they are surprised to find that their silence on the point has been construed into endorsement of the allegations. The Governor-in-Council, therefore, hastens to assure the public who, according to the Committee, generally believe in the existence of corruption, that notwithstanding the existence of a few black sheep, he is emphatically of opinion that the great majority of higher ranks of the three departments named are, in the matter of integrity, actuated by the same high principles which distinguish their colleagues in the civil administration. It is no business of the Government to take the public into their confidence and to let them know on what grounds the allegations are considered false. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is of opinion—and there the matter ends. He was of the same opinion even before the 31st of March and it would have saved unnecessary expenditure if the opinion had been incorporated in the resolution bearing that date. Probably the Governor-in-Council did not expect the Punjabees to exercise their wits. Lord Inchcape of the Retrenchment Committee would do well to take note of the incident.

Socialism in Undeveloped Countries.

Undeveloped and partially developed nations are usually too prone to formulate their programmes and measure their progress on the analogy of the institutions and the conditions in vogue in advanced countries. It is this habit that has rendered many of the workers incompetent to understand the fundamentals of national economics. The "schematic" simplicity with which many of them lay down "schemes" of industrial, economic and even social progress, is in itself an indication not only of their misconceptions but of their failure to grasp realities. It is the same inclination, perhaps unconscious, which adds to the complications of the problems, already complicated, confronting the leaders of the New Russia, many of whom have "absorbed the latest Western thought, and will not be content with anything acknowledged to be out of date in England or France." And, although they realise, perhaps better than the leaders elsewhere, that it is almost impossible to expect industrialism to continue efficient much longer without becoming largely socialistic, they are yet uncertain in regard to the precise nature of the stages necessary during the period of transition. They are endeavouring to establish socialistic communism in a country as yet practically untouched by capitalist industrialism. The question, as explained by the well-known social thinker, Mr. Bertrand Russell, in a recent thoughtful article on "Socialism in Undeveloped Countries," is whether capitalism, as Marx believed, is a necessary stage on the road to socialism, or whether industrialism can be developed socialistically, from the outset, in a hitherto undeveloped country. The question is no doubt, as he says, of the most vital importance for the future of both Russia and Asia. His clear analysis of the problem deserves to be studied by all. He does not minimise the difficulties of the task undertaken by the new leaders of Russia. But he does not regard those difficulties as economically insuperable. By sufficient honesty, determination and energy on the part of the leaders they could probably, he believes, all be overcome. It is, however, in the examination of the obstacles experienced by Lenin that he points out the importance, not commonly acknowledged, of the fact that while technical and economic conditions are more favourable to socialism in advanced countries, the political conditions are more favourable in backward countries. That may or may not be true. But it cannot be disputed that there is apparently general ignorance as regards the compensating advantages of undeveloped or partially developed countries. While the obvious disadvantages of their position are usually magnified, their natural advantages are left unexplored. Some of the glaring disadvantages of the advanced countries are more often than not considered as an essential preliminary to progress in the undeveloped countries. Most of the worst excesses of capitalism and industrialism are justified on the same assumption.

Place of Small-scale Industries.

The perverted conceptions, uniformly borrowed from the apologists of the *status quo*, by text-book economists have not only misled but discouraged a great number of the workers in undeveloped countries. One of their most mischievous offences has been the obscure position to which they have been successful relegating local, small-scale, cottage and home industries. The important position which they should occupy, particularly in regard to undeveloped nations, in national schemes of economic regeneration, is denied to them. It is here that Lenin's experience and his opportune suggestions should prove useful to us. "It must be the aim," he says, "of all true workers to get local industries thoroughly going in the country districts, hamlets and villages, no matter on how small a scale. Any development in local industry is a firm foundation, and a sure step, in the building up of large-scale industry." Those accustomed to envisage the economic future of the nation according to the orthodox gospel of the West would do well to benefit by Lenin's suggestions. They would do well to realise that the *Charkha*, with all that it implies, is necessary not only for the preservation of the peasantry and the revival of home industries but is also vitally important for the establishment of large-scale industries as well. Large-scale industries in an undeveloped country depend largely on the development and maintenance of local and small-scale industries. They are the only "firm foundation" and the "sure step."

MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA

A LIBERATOR OF THE EAST.

(By A. Rustem Bey, former Turkish Ambassador to the United States.)

II.*

To resume our description of Turkey's heroic enterprise. Another interesting aspect of the situation resulting from the Smyrna outrage, as I shall not cease to call it, is that the Turkish people, whose national consciousness was rather loose until then, acquired a keen and enduring sense of its individuality and rights within the Islamic fold, accompanied by the indomitable determination to sacrifice everything in their defence. Minerva-like springing from the head of Jupiter, it emerged from the Smyrna ordeal equipped with the complete set of notions pertaining to the sense of national existence. Gone for ever are the days when Europe could treat Turkey as a country *taillable et corveable a merci* (to be cut up and made use of at pleasure) for the benefit of this or that Power. With the new fire of consciousness and determination that is burning in her, Turkey cannot be made any longer to shrink. She can only grow. The firmest foundation of the integrity of States is in their own stout heart.

Turkey's awakening will be a source of security to her and thereby an immense advantage to the world at large, whose chances of peace will increase with the suppression of the opportunities which Turkish weakness and apathy offered to the Powers to quarrel over her anticipated spoils. In this sense it can be said of the Smyrna outrage that it was a blessing in disguise.

To this extent, then, that the Turkish people had become keenly alive to its rights and recovering the soul of its great ancestors had resolved to shrink from no new sacrifice to ensure their restoration or defence, the situation of the country had improved. A wonderful spectacle indeed, and one of which history offers few examples. To breathe defiance in the face of such tremendous odds and when practically all the material instruments of resistance were lacking; when, on the other hand, suffering seemed to have exceeded the limits of human endurance, classes the Turkish people among those which are meant to endure and deserve to figure prominently among the living nations.

Mustafa Kemal stepped on the stage at this psychological moment. The nation required a leader. He became that leader. The nation offered him an inexhaustible fund of determination, energy and enthusiasm to draw upon. But his was still a herculean task. Where was the army, where were the munitions, where was the money, without which the moral equipment of the nation could not enter into action and produce practical results? Worse still, the organized forces of the country were dispersed and unconnected. Nay, supreme misfortune, the sovereign of Turkey, the Sultan-Caliph, who, as such, wielded immense internal and external influence, was practicaly the prisoner of the Entente or rather of England, who brought every kind of pressure and persuasion to bear upon him to obtain his consent to the infamous peace terms reserved for Turkey and finally succeeded in bending him to her arbitrary will, no doubt because he believed that in so doing he was choosing the lesser of two evils.

The Sublime-Porte,—an emanation of the sovereign,—followed his weak and inconsiderate policy, displaying in its execution, with the exception of one or two of its representatives, all the despicable vices and lacunae of men imbued with the timorous and imbecile mentality of the old regime and incapable of the smallest effort to parry the assaults to which Turkish rights were daily exposed. Never was failure of Government more lamentably conspicuous than in the terrorized and servile attitude of the Porte during the period between the conclusion of the armistice and the formation of the nationalist government at Angora.

Delenda est. The very premises of this degenerated institution in whose recesses are entrenched the microbes of all the poisons of Turkish decadence, should be razed to the ground and new government buildings erected in the precincts of the old Seraglio, where every monument recalls a different chapter of the former grandeur of the country and whose view would inspire the future rulers of Turkey with a sense of increased determination to restore her pristine glory.

Work of Unification.

Nothing daunted by this formidable combination of difficulties, Mustafa Kemal resolved to assume the direction of the nationalist movement, to give it unity of action and purpose, to provide it, as far as was humanly possible with the material equipment in which it was lacking and thus to transform it into a force capable of setting at naught the plans directed against Turkey. It is not my purpose to describe in the series of operations by which he so largely succeeded in his prodigious enterprize. Suffice it to say that within three months he had gained a victory over the Sultan, displaying in his struggle with the sovereign a tactical skill which can hardly be surpassed. For, be it noted, he was debarred, by the necessity of avoiding a Caliphate crisis, from declaring open war on Vahideddine. He had to fight and at the same time to humour him. This duel with the Sultan called for an exceptionally strenuous action, especially as the Palace of Yildiz enjoyed the full support of the British authorities in Turkey, a support—let us be allowed to say in passing—the unscrupulousness of which will astound the British public, when it comes to know its details.

The rest is common knowledge. The Greek army employed as an instrument by the Entente or rather England, at first openly and, when nationalist Turkey became a factor to count with, secretly, to reduce Angora, has been beaten back for good. If Mustafa Kemal is not in the

(Continued on page 9.)

*The previous article appeared in our yesterday's issue.

BRITISH CABINET.

IMPENDING CHANGES.

LORD BALFOUR LIKELY TO SUCCEED LORD CURZON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Newspapers state that important Cabinet changes are impending. It is anticipated that Mr. Shortt will be elevated to the Bench and Mr. Baldwin will leave the Board of Trade for the Home Office. Sir Hamar Greenwood and Mr. McCurdy are both candidates for Cabinet posts. It is thought that Sir Alfred Mond may leave the Ministry of Health to succeed Mr. Baldwin at the Board of Trade. Lord Curzon's illness is rendering his return to the Foreign Office improbable and consequently Lord Balfour, who has been carrying out Lord Curzon's duties, may become Foreign Secretary.

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

SECOND READING IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

The Teachers' Superannuation Bill on which the Government was defeated in the House of Commons on May 18th has been read a second time in the House of Commons by 210 votes to 54. A conciliatory spirit marked the debate, in the course of which the Minister of Education undertook to limit the operation of the measure to two years and to take the special conditions into consideration.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 3.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Indian High Courts Bill which has already passed the House of Lords.

BRAZILIAN CENTENARY EXHIBITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 3.

Asked whether the British Empire was the only great power not represented by her Navy at the Brazilian centenary exhibition, Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons to-day said that the Cabinet, on reconsideration, had decided to send "Hood" and "Repulse" to Rio de Janiro. The Prime Minister described the questioner's suggestion that the Overseas Trade Department should be requested to cooperate with the Admiralty in order to profit by this opportunity in the interest of British trade as an admirable one which he would be pleased to communicate to the Overseas Trade Department.

COTTON INDUSTRY IMPROVING

POSSIBILITY OF SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the President said that the trade was generally improving. Between 80 and 90 per cent. of the textile machinery in Lancashire was now employed. The main danger to the cotton industry, he feared, was the possibility of a shortage of raw material.

BOTTOMLEY'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3

Horatio Bottomley's appeal opened in the Court of Criminal Appeal to-day before Justices Bray, Coleridge and Roche. The Court was crowded. Bottomley, looking haggard, was attired in clothes he wore at his trial. He entered the dock accompanied by a warder, but was accommodated at the solicitors' table to facilitate consultations with his Counsel. The hearing was adjourned.

A DECREE AGAINST BOTTOMLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

The cost of Bottomley's famous advertisement of the new Sunday paper on the back of the census amendment form, announcing alteration of the date of census last year, was revealed in King's Bench as £9,028 sterling. Bottomley paid £850 sterling. The advertising agent today was given judgment for balance with costs against Bottomley who was not represented.

KATNI CONGRESS WORKERS SERVED WITH ORDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATNI, July 3.

Orders have been served on Messrs. Hanumant Rao and Chyalal Jain, President and Secretary of the Congress Committee, Katni, under section 110 Criminal Procedure Code, to execute bonds of Rs. 1,000 and 5,000 and to give two sureties each of Rs. 500 and 100 respectively.

IRISH TANGLE.

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING.

IRREGULARS DRIVEN OUT FROM SOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 3.

A fierce battle has been raging in Dublin all day. The Free State army's afternoon communiques report that they have continued closing in the operations and cutting the Irregulars' communications within the restricted area. The Irregulars have been driven out of practically all their posts in the South side of the city, and considerable captures of prisoners and arms have been made. The National Bank is again in possession of the Government.

DE VALERA'S STRONGHOLD.

BEARING BRUNT OF THE ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 3.

The attack was re-opened this morning on rebel positions, which are now restricted to 700 yards long area in the centre of the city. Armoured cars and machine-guns were again chiefly used. Mr. De Valera is believed to be in Mauman's Hotel, which is bearing the brunt of the attack. The prisoners, whom three shells yesterday compelled to surrender from Moran's Hotel were Communists. They had been the most troublesome snipers. Other rebels have retreated through tunnels driven beneath buildings.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 3.

A journalist drove in a jaunting car down Sackville Street during a few hours' lull this morning and found hardly a window with glass left in buildings, whose walls were heavily pitted with bullets. There were no signs of defenders, but fighting was resumed at ten in the morning and became extraordinarily fierce at one in the afternoon. Rebels responded vigorously. A great crowd again watched the fighting.

All despatches from Dublin are now marked "Passed by Censor."

SUCCESS OF FREE STATE FORCES.

IRREGULARS EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

A communique issued in Dublin says, that substantial progress has been made in the country districts and that all important centres in the Midlands are now held by Free State forces, including Kilkenny, Athlone, Mullingar, Lomeford, Trim and Nenagh. Local volunteers in South Tipperary assisted Free State troops in expelling irregulars from the roads to Clonmel, where they had concentrated and mined and entrenched in the vicinity. These irregulars had resorted to conscription. Free State troops scored further successes in Donegal, capturing a number of irregular garrisons and controlling all approaches on land and sea, thus making it impossible to reinforce Irregulars in Letterkenny and Raphoe areas. An extraordinary incident occurred at the garrison of Free State troops at Glennann Barracks, Leitrim close to the six county border. They were attacked simultaneously by Irregulars and Ulster specials from different directions and were compelled to yeild to the combined force.

"REVOLT IN DUBLIN BROKEN"

GENERAL O' DUFFY'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

General O'Duffy, Chief of Staff of the Free State army, interviewed said, he was absolutely satisfied that the revolt in Dublin was broken. A communique issued at 3-30 this morning says that the last position of Irregulars in O'Connell street has surrounded and the throughfare leading to it barricaded to prevent escapes. It is estimated that only between one and two hundred Irregulars are holding out. They probably include De Valera and other leaders but the rank and file are clearly tiring of the fighting and many have deserted. The total casualties since June 28th are estimated at sixty killed and two hundred wounded.

A DAY OF RELENTLESS FIRING

PLIGHT OF REBEL REMNANTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

After a day of relentless rifle and machine-gun firing, the Free State troops are closing in on the rebels' stronghold and have barricaded hotels in Sackville Street, the fall of which is regarded as imminent. It is reported that late last night one of the buildings was in flames. The remnants of the Irregulars who have been hemmed in within a radius of seven hundred square yards are estimated to number 500.

PALESTINE MANDATE.

VATICAN URGES PRIVILEGED TREATMENT OF JEWS.

REFUSAL BY BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

A White Paper published contains a letter from the Secretary of the Cabinet to the Secretary General of the League of Nations in reply to a recent communication from Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State which contended that Jews would be given a privileged and preponderating position under the Palestine mandate. The cabinet's reply says that the Cardinal's letter is based on an imperfect understanding of the measures which it is proposed to introduce into Palestine and encloses various documents relating to the mandate. The letter emphasises that the British Government has always contemplated that the status of all citizens of Palestine should be Palestinian and that the special position assigned to the Zionist organisation does not imply any administrative functions. Ample safeguards, adds the letter, have been provided against the risk of any nationality or creed being subordinated to any other.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS.

ACQUITTAL OF MICHELSOHN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Leipsiz.—The Supreme Court has acquitted Michelsohn, the Berlin doctor, who was accused of ill-treating French Prisoners of War in German hospitals and French villages during the War, although the Prosecutor demanded one year's imprisonment. Michelsohn's case is the first of a fresh batch of War crimes trials arranged at the instance of French and Belgian Governments.

GERMAN PUBLICIST ATTACKED.

SUPPOSED ASSAILANTS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Berlin. 4th.—Two men attacked Maximillan Harden, the famous German publicist, who was carried in an unconscious condition to his house with five wounds in his head.

Two of the supposed assailants have been arrested.

GERMAN MARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 3.

German marks have reached record in London, being 1,945 to pound. There were sellers but no buyers, due to the situation in Germany.

RADIO-TELEGRAPHISTS' FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

The International Federation of Radio-telegraphists met in Brussels to-day. Delegates from Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Italy and Sweden attended. Resolutions were carried demanding, inter alia, that the Federation should be represented on the International Radio-telegraphic Convention; fixing the basis of International manning scale; and demanding the abolition of diluted labour, and acquisition of English and French languages by the operators.

CONSTABLE SHOT AT BAREILLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD July 4.

A press communique says on the 26th June a constable was again shot in Bareilly. He is not seriously hurt. One of those shot on the 22nd instant has since died.

RUMOURED ESCAPE OF DE VALERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

It is rumoured that De Valera has escaped and the Government forces are conducting extenive house to house searches.

REBEL CONCENTRATION NEAR DUBLIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Rebel concentrations are reported in mountains near Dublin and also in Clonmel, Dunleer, East Donegal and County Sligo and elsewhere. Irregulars on the Northern Border are holding up trains, seizing supplies and fortifying Glenveagh Castle in West Donegal. They have seized Lord Templemore's residence on Inch Island.

CREDITS FOR RUSSIA.

A CONDITION PRECEDENT TO PAYMENT OF DEBTS.

STATEMENT BY SOVIET DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

The Hague.—The Soviet delegation, in the course of a statement presented prior to to-day's meeting, acknowledge Russia's pre-war debts and declare that they will pay them, but they say they must have credits. If they do not get credits they will not pay a penny. The fact that Russia is a rich country constitutes the chief guarantee. Russia is not prepared to restore private property to their former owners, but will grant concessions on private property. They do not admit liability for the war debts.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LOAN.

NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 3.

The London "Times" understand that the negotiations for a new issue on behalf of the Bombay Port Trust are virtually complete. The terms provisionally mentioned for £16,00.000 sterling required at are? six per cent, thirty year debentures to be offered at par.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

The Maharaja of Bikaner has benefited by a quiet stay in London. The symptoms of his illness from which he has been suffering have been diagnosed to be simple in character, being the after-effects of a para-typhoid attack and not requiring operation. He is leaving London this week for a brief stay in the country and hopes to sail for India soon after the middle of August.

ACCIDENT TO A NEW YORK EXPRESS.

9 KILLED, 75 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

New York.—An Express, loaded with excursionists on Philadelphia-Reading railroad, travelling at seventy miles an hour, missed points at Winslow Junction to-day and fell down the embankment. It is known that nine persons were killed and seventy-five injured.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR RESTORES REJECTED GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The Bengal Legislative Council assembled this afternoon and the session was opened by H. E. the Governor who addressing the Council referred to the regret he felt at the resignation, owing to ill-health, of the President, Sir Shumsul Huda. His Excellency then alluded to two small demands for grants which were rejected at the last session of the Council and which he had felt himself compelled to restore. The first related to proposals for strengthening the Calcutta Mounted Police which had been rejected by a majority of one. The other case related to the vote for the paper book department of the Calcutta High Court which Lord Lytton explained was administered by the Government of India, while the Government of Bengal had to find means for its expenses. His Excellency announced that the Government of India had instructed him to restore the vote but he said that he had as yet certified only the amount required to maintain the department at the present time as he desired the Council to reconsider their previous decision. Rferring to the financial position, his Excellency said it was a subject which engaged his attention as soon as he arrived in India and he suggested to his colleagues in Government the appointment of a retrenchment committee, before he heard of the Inchcape Committee having been appointed. He hoped really useful economies would be effected as a result of their labours but uttered a warning, the Committee was not a patent machine for reducing expenditure. All it could do was to popularise the information on which the Executive with the help of the Legislature had to decide what the expenditure of the province was to be.

At the opening of the proceedings the President read a letter received from Mr. Montagu conveying his heartfelt appreciation of the resolution passed by the Council in March, expressing regret at his resignation.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

In introducing the Supplementary Budget in the Bengal Council the Hon. Sir John Kerr, Finance Member, said that when the budget was introduced last March, there was a deficit of over one crore of rupees. To meet this deficit they had three new taxation bills which were passed and it was estimated that the income from the new taxes would, after meeting the deficit, leave a surplus of twenty lakhs. To this they would add forty lakhs by drawing from the surplus of the last years' budget making a total of sixty lakhs. Out of this they proposed to keep in reserve ten lakhs for loan charges, leaving an estimated balance of fifty lakhs which would be allocated thus:—

Seventeen and a half lakhs to the reserved and thirty-two and a half lakhs to the Transferred Departments. These allocations have been made after a careful consideration of urgent schemes, thirty-four lakhs for ready schemes and sixteen lakhs for urgent schemes to be ready during the year.

BENGAL'S TOLL OF REPRESSION.

5,282 VICTIMS OF C. L. A. ACT.

ASSOCIATION WITH N. C. O'S, A CRIME!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, regarding persons arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Hon. Mr. Stephenson said that the number of persons arrested from 18th November to 10th February was 9,900, the number convicted 5,282, the number discharged 1,305, the number of persons released before expiry 2,271, and the number whose sentences were reduced 831.

Replying to a question regarding the forced resignation of honorary offices by Babu Benode Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Zemindar of Barisal, the Hon. Mr. Stephenson said that the honorary offices were resigned at the suggestion of the District Magistrate. This gentleman and members of his family were giving countenance and aid to non-cooperation activities in Barisal, and in the opinion of the District Magistrate his action was incompatible with his continuing to hold these offices. The lending of his private carriage for use during occasions of the visits of Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and Gandhi to Barisal, were among the incidents on which the District Magistrate's action was based.

LORD WILLINGDON ON REFORMS.

HIS PLEA FOR GOODWILL TO I.C.S. MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ANANTPUR, July 3.

In the course of his reply to the address from the Municipality, Lord Willingdon referring to further political advancement of India observed: "I hope and believe there is no British official in this country who is not honestly and sincerely working to achieve the consummation of the munificent labours of thousands of my fellow-countrymen in past years, namely handing over the administration of this country as soon as possible into the control of its own people, placing India in a position of absolute equality among the great countries which comprise the British Empire and my further hope is that Indians will not be unmindful of the great services which my fellow countrymen have rendered their country in the past and will show them more than ever in future sympathy, goodwill and cooperation in their labours until that moment arrives."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE,

THE "KESARI'S" COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 2.

In the course of a leading article the "Kesari," commenting on the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committeee says:—

"We would like to point out only one objectionable feature; and that is, that the personnel of the Committee does not include, as it ought to, representatives of various views. Not that any blame is sought to be apportioned to Hakim Ajmal Khan in the present respect; only, we wished to refer to this short-coming which was an obvious one and rather material to that extent to which the achievement of the real object of the Committee is to be expected. Very little significance of course, would be attached to the personnel, if the sittings of the Committee be, as usual, public, and if the mass of evidence collected, be published along with the Committee's report. For, in our opinion, the pith of the whole enquiry would go rather with the evidence of the witnesses, than with the Committee's report."

A mass meeting was held during the last week on the Ready Market grounds, when a resolution, protestion against the treatment that was meted out to the Mulshi Satyagrahi prisoners in the Yaravda jail, was passed.

TILAK MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The Tilak University has decided to re-examine after six months such of the candidates as have failed at its Entrance Examination. This second examination for the current year will be held in October when candidates shall be examined in those subjects only, in which they got plucked.

LAHORE LETTER.

PUNJAB MINISTERS AND THE FRONTIER.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST VERNACULAR PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 23.

A careful perusal of the evidence given by the two Punjab Ministers of the transferred subjects before the Frontier Inquiry Committee leaves an impression on one's mind that the points in which they differ are far more numerous than those in which they concur. Both of them oppose amalgamation on certain considerations and welcome it for others. But there is a world of difference in their view-points. Whereas Mian Fazal-i-Hussain opposes the change in a personal capacity and welcomes it as a Mahomedan Minister, Lala Harkishen Lal jumps at the idea of amalgamation on personal grounds and opposes it as a Minister in the Punjab. Thus we find that the two honourable gentlemen as Ministers in the Punjab stand on two different rocks.

The evidence of the two Ministers has clearly demonstrated that where one of them wants to get rid of the evil of communal representation, the other clings to it as a *sine qua non* or an indispensable condition for the development and progress of his community. How little there is of the true Indian point of view and how much of communal selfishness is quite evident from such expressions of opinion on the part of responsible persons like the ministers.

THE PUNJAB VERNACULAR PRESS.

The services of the Punjab vernacular press to the Congress and Khilafat movements stand unique in the contemporary history of our country. They have awakened the Punjabees from their state of torpor and inertia and infused a new life as it were, in their bodies and prepared them to work and suffer for the sake of their country. In a large measure the credit of the success so far achieved by the Punjab in the struggle is due to the vernacular press and the patriotic writings of Punjabee journalists. There is hardly any Daily worth the name which during the course of its service to the country has not sent up one or more of its editors to jail. The "Siyasat," "Zamindar," "Swaraj," "Akali" and "Bandemataram" have all got their own honours lists. Three of the editors of the "Bandemataram" are already serving their terms of imprisonment. Now the arrest of Pandit Karam Chand Shukul under Section 124-A of the Penal Code brings the number to four. Lala Lajpat Rai being the first was followed by Lala Ram Prasad; and the latter by Lala Shanti Narain. Ever since the incarceration of Lala Shanti Narain Pandit Shukul has been carrying on his onerous duties in such an able and fearless manner that the whole reading public appreciated and acknowledged the superiority of his work and the spirit of intense partriotism that marked his writings and contributions.

A MYSTERIOUS PERSONALITY.

Master Mota Singh is an interesting figure in the Panjab of to-day. Sometime back he was a teacher in a school, and when the Rowlatt Act was passed he took active part in the agitation that was carried on against the pernicious measure. During the Martial Law days he was arrested along with the leaders of the eminence of Lala Harkishen Lal, Lala Duni Chand, Chowdhuri Ram Bhuj Dutt and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, and tried for waging war against the King. He was with the first four gentlemen sentenced to transportation for life. He was, however, released along with others towards the close of the year 1919.

Now ever since the inception of the Gurdawara movement and the appearance of the Akali organisation on the political stage of the province, Sardar Mota Singh has been its moving spirit. He was accused of certain offences against the law of the land and sought to be arrested and tried for these. But a mysterious person as he seems to be he evaded arrest, and baffled all efforts of the police to successfully entrap him. During this time he has not been an absolute absconder, for he appeared on many a stage and diwan (conference), declared himself present and then got himself intermixed with the crowds and was gone. High rewards were fixed for the informants—but of no avail. Several persons were arrested as Mota Singhs but the cases turned out to be those of mistaken identity. During this period, it is said, he has been to Kabul and many other places, but certainly he remained a mystery to the world in which he was moving.

At last the news has come that he has been caught in the Jullundhur district. The police force which went out in pursuit of him is said to have been armed with rifles and ammunition and accompanied by one outsider who was probably an informer. Master Mota Singh was arrested from his residential place at Patara and taken in handcuffs. The personality of Master Mota Singh,—his activities and the mystery which shrouded him from all sides—have all excited public curiosity and his case will be watched with great interest.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

TAMIL NADU RECOMMENDS C. R. DAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 3.

Mr. C. R. Das has been recommended for presidentship of the ensuing Congress by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDIAN JAILS

LORD WINTERTON'S ESTIMATE.

RECORD OF TWO BENGAL DISTRICTS.

In the House of Commons Lord Winterton, under-Secretary of State for India, has made the amazing statement that "he considered it most unlikely that the number (of political prisoners in India) would exceed four thousand and not twenty thousand as recently suggested." We publish below the record of victims of political repression in only two districts of a single province, namely Chittagong and Bogra, in Bengal, to show how far short of the truth Lord Winterton's estimate falls. The record has been prepared by the local Congress and Khilafat Committees:—

CHITTAGONG DT.

List of Volunteers and workers convicted in Chittagong:—

1 Jatindra Mohan Sengupta. 2 Mahim Chandra Das; 3 Nagendra Mohan Sen; 4 Srimat Swami Dinand; 5 Rabindra Nath Sen; 6 Kripaldas Udashi; 7 Srimat Sachidanand; 8 Obedurrahman; 9 Jyotiroy Prajapati. 10 Srimat Sambhugiri; 11 Nalini Ranjan Choudhari; 12 Sarada Charan Choudhari; 13 Fanindra Mohan Sen-Gupta; 14 Fanindra Lal Choudhari. 15 Nishi Kanta Chanda; 16 Bijoy Katan Das; 17 Benode Behari Guha; 18 Makhlas-arrahman; 19 Molvi Shamsuddin Sasarami; 20 Nalini Ranjan Das Gupta; 21 Bibekanand Chakarvarti; 22 Hari Mohan Shaha; 23 Debendra Chandra Gangauli. 24 Sasanka Mohan Das; 25 Badaki Pshi; 26 Molvi Abdul Karim; 27 Seraj-ul-Haq; 28 Bhagirath Kadarwan; 29 Abul Qasim; 30 Mohit Kumar Mukerji; 31 Nripendra Chandra Mukerji. 32 Kalika Prasad Chakerverti; 33 Nalini Ranjan Mitra; 34 Dijendra Chandra Kundu; 35 Jyotishwar Pande; 36 Ml; Abdul Ghani; 37 Mol: Nazir Ahmed; 38 Afzzuddin Ahmed; 39 M. Fakhruddin Nizampuri; 40 S. A. Ghulam Sharif; 41 Barada Kumar Nandi; 42 Umesh Chandra Sen Gupta; 43 Tara Prasanna Chakarverti; 44 Prasanna Kumar Sen; 45 Tripura Charan Choudhari; 46 Umesh Chandra Guha; 47 Grija Sankar Choudhari; 48 Bejoy Kumar Das; 49 Jogendra Chandra Talukdar; 50 Nagendra Chandra Bharati; 51 Ganesh Chandra Chakarvarti; 52 Abdul Khalique; 53 Bagala Charan Biswas; 54 Chandra Sekhar Choudhari; 55 Jadav Chandra Rakhit; 56 Abul Khair; 57 Grish Chandra Choudhari; 58 Jatindra Mohan De; 59 Probodh Chandra Khastagir; 60 Abdul Latif; 61 Abdul Monaf; 62 Satendra Nath Rudra; 63 Samerkotu Muchudi; 64 Bhopendra Nath Barua; 65 Nur-Rahman; 66 Abdul Jalil (I); 67 Obedur Rahman; 68 Abdul Jalil; 69 Abuosalam; 70 Nurmohammed; 71 Amdad-ul-Haq; 72 Khalil Ur Rahman; 73 Ambika Charan De; 74 Abdus-Samad; 75 Jogendra Chandra Mandal 76 Kerji; 82 Hirendra Nath Biswas; 83 Braja Afsaruddin; 77 Kabir Ahmad; 78 Badiur Rahman; 79 Abani Kumar Choudhari; 80 Premnand Datta; 81 Manindra Bejoy Mukerji; 82 Hirandra Nath Biswas; 83 Braja Kishore Tiwari; 84 Chandra Bhushan Ray; 85 Manindra Chandra; 86 Gopal Chandra Datta; 87 Chandranath Sengupta; 88 Abdul Jabbar; 89 Sayeedur Rahman; 90 Satinath Chakervarti; 91 Kali Kumar De; 92 Ali Ahmad; 93 Abdul Gani; 94 Abdul Majid; 95 Asan Ali 96 Aspat Ali; 97 Rabim Baksh; 98 Siraj-Ul-Islam; 99 Ahmadur Rahman; 100 Abdul Majid; 101 Bidhubhushan Nandi; 102 Abdul Jabbar; 103 Bireudramohan Sengupta; 104 Sudhanadu Bimal Choudhary; 105 Niranjan Biswas; 106 Abul Qasim; 107 Jaminiranjan Das; 108 Haridas Bhattacharji; 109 Himansubimal Rakshit; 110 Nazir Ahmad; 111 Ali Ahmad; 112 Habib Ullah; 113 Kshirode Chandra Ghose; 114 Surendralal Kar; 115 Dhirendra Bijoy Ghose; 116 Surendra Bijoy Ghose; 117 Barada Chandra De; 118 Surendra Mohan Bagchi; 119 Sachindra Kumar Ghose; 120 Dhirendra Mohan Chakarvarti; 121 Nagendra Lal Barua; 122 Jogendra Mohan Datta; 123 Monoo Mohan Nandi; 124 Abdul Bari; 125 Nawab Alf; 126 Bakht Zaman; 127 Abdul Aziz; 128 Maharam Ali; 129 Mohendra Lal Nandi; 130 Siddique Ahmad; 131 Upendra Chandra De; 139 Kshirde Chandra De; 140 Surendra Lal Dhar; 134 Surendra Bijoy De; 135 Monindra Chandar De; 136 Hari Krishna Das; 137 Niranjan Bhattacharji; 138 Manindra Chandra De; 139 Kshiroe Chandra De; 140 Sukhendu Bhushan. 141 Hamidur Rahman; 142 Abdul Jalil; 143 Sachindra Nath Datta; 144 Upendra Lal Kanoongo; 145 Hridoy Ranjan Kanoongo; 146 Rajendra Kumar Datta; 147 Abinash Chandra Basu; 148 Surendra Kumar Mozumdar; 149 Amir Hossain; 155 Nagendralal Lala Choudhar; 151 Girendra Lal De; 152 Atul Ahmad; 153 Abul Khair; 154 Farid Ahmad; 155 Azizur Rahman; 156 Anagg Ratan Barua; 157 Nirmalchandra Kar Choudhar; 158 Mohammed Idris; 159 Seyed Ahmad; 160 Bhola Nath De; 161 Chandra Mohan Banik; 162 Zainuddin; 163 Abdul Monaf; 164 Imam Sharif; 165 Benode Behari De; 166 Dhirendra Nath Sen; 167 Jobindra Nath Datta; 168 Nirendra Nath Sen; 169 Atul Kumar Choudhari; 170 Khibendra Lal Das; 171 Amorendralal Choudhari; 172 Amulia Chander Sen; 173 Abanimohan Ganguali; 174 Sreepada Acharjya; 175 Hridaya Ranjan Sen Gupta; 176 Abdul Hoque; 177 Samsul Islam; 178 Abdul Ousaim; 179 Manoranjan Sen Gupta; 180 Bara Charan Mojamdar; 181 Dhirendralal Dasgupta; 182 Anand Charan Dasgupta; 183 Jamini Ranjan Das; 184 Bhupati Bhusan Choudhari; 185 Jamini Ranjandas (2); 186 Sasanka Moham Choudhari. 187 Rafiqus Ahmad; 188 Tarakanker Choudhari; 189 Nirmalchandra Choudhari; 190 Hamodar Rahman; 191 Hamidul Haque; 192 Abdurrazzaque; 193 Abdur Rashid; 194 Md Ismail. 195 Mofazzal Ali; 196 Nabinchandra De; 197 Rameshchandra Choudhari; 198 Sayeedur Rahman; 199 Abdul Kuddus; 200 Sultan Ahmad; 201 Md: Ishaque; 202 Thanda Mia; 203 Abdul Sattar; 204 Yusuf Ali; 205 Siddique Ahmad; 208 Kshorodochandra; 209 Nurul Ahmad; 206 Surendra Nath; 207 Rafique Amin; 210 Dhirendralal Sen Gupta; 211 Kaminiranjan Choudhari; 212 Anand Chandra Choudhari; 213 Shudhansubimal Sen Gupta; 214 Mano Mohan Sen Gupta; 215 Abdrj Jabbar; 216 Jogeshchandra Nath; 217 Hridayranjan Das Gupta; 218 Horendra Lal Roy; 219 Harambalal Biswas; 220 Grish Chandra Das; 221 Sultan Ahmad; 222 Ramzan Ali; 223 Abdul Sattar; 224 Lal Mia; 225 Bipin Chandra Aych; 226 Satishchandradas Gupta; 227 Rashikchandra Banik; 228 Upendralal Choudhari; 229 Tejendralal Choudhari; 230 Mohammad Lal Khan; 231 Abdul Gani; 232 Himanshu Bimal Sen Gupta; 233 Manchur Ahmad; 234 Abdul Hadi; 235 Hemchandra Biswas; 236 Amin Sharif; 237 Abinash chandra Chakervart; 238 Abdul Halim; 239 Dinesh Chandrakar; 240 Sayeedur Rahman; 241 Abinashchandra Choudhari; 242 Bazlar Rahman; 243 Nazu Mia; 244 Abdus Sobhan; 245 Nurul Islam; 246 Imam Hossain; 247 Nakulchandra Choudhari; 248 Abu Mohammad Danish; 249 Ahmad Hossain; 250 Aswinikumar Karmaker; 251 Sasankabimal Choudhari; 252 Nagendra Lal De; 253 Thakurdas Karmaker; 254 Manimohan Karmaker; 255 Priyaranjan Chakerborti; 256 Jaminiranjan Chakerborti; 257 Yusuf Ali; 258 Sultan Ahmad; 259 Abdul Gani; 260 Gobindkumar Mahajan; 261 Ali Akber; 262 Abdul Motalib; 263 Nuras-Sharif; 264 Shahab Ahmad; 265 Jayanta Kumar Roy; 266 Jamini Kumar Deb; 267 Sradranjan Das; 268 Gour chandra Seal 269 Birendra kumar Nandi; 270 Sachindra Kumar Nandi; 271 Jogesh Chandra Das; 272 Omar Mia; 273 Sabar Ahmad; 274 Sailendramohan Biswandir; 276 Mahimchandra Bhattacharji; 276 Aurobindo Choudhari; 277 Beni Madhab Chakervarti; 278 Nur-an-Nabi; 279 Ali Akber; 280 Jitendralal Bhattacharji; 281 Bhabaranjan Bhattacharji 282 Surendramohan Karmaker; 283 Dhirendralal Biswas; 284 Sultan Ahmad; 285 Nil-kammal Das; 286 Jotishchandra Das; 287 Bejoybehari Datta; 288 Bamkimchandra Kanungo; 289 Abanimohan Ghose; 290 Malak-uz-zaman; 291 Probhatchandra Kanungo; 292 Nirenjansen Gupta; 293 Tajendralal Datta; 294 Nageswar Upadhaya; 295 Tajal Islam; 296 Seyed Ahmad; 297 Ali Hossain; 298 Safiur Rahman; 299 Abdul Mouaf Choudhari; 300 Surendra Kumar Chakervarti; 301 Obedulhak; 302 Sib Kumar Chakervarti; 303 Surendra Kumar Chakervarti; 304 Hirendralal Choudhari; 305 Gobindra Chandra Beddaga; 306 Bansimchan Das; 307 Upendralal Bhattacharji; 308 Velayet Ali; 309 Ismail Khan; 310 Gopalchandra Chakervarti; 311 Serrajul-Haq; 312 Joy Krishna Bhattacharya; 313 Satishchandra Das; 314 Obedul Haq; 315 Nazir Ahmad; 316 Hirendralal Bhattachariya; 317 Profullasanker Acharji; 318 Jogishchandra Das; 319 Satendranath Bhattacharji; 320 Harimohan Sinha; 321 Molvi Abutaher; 322 Bacha Mia; 323 Abakakento Mukerji; 324 Barachandra Biswas; 325 Bireuchandra Datta; 326 Hafiz Abdul Jalil; 327 Molvi Qazi Azizar-Rahman; 328 Harendralal Nandi; 329 Ahmad-ur-Rahman Choudhari; 330 Azizur Rahman; 331 Emdad Husain; 332 Shusil Chandra Datta; 333 Datiranjan Mozamdar; 334 Tajendralal Choudhari; 335 Abul Qasim; 336 Ahmad Kabir; 337 Shasi Mohandas; 338 Upendrachandra Tadoor; 339 Bijoygobind Sukaldas; 340 Anand Mohandas; 341 Mohinimohan Das; 342 Probhat Chandra De; 343 Raimohan Das; 344 Abu Sufyan; 345 Monindramohan De; 346 Srish Chandra Pribajarak; 347 Lalmohan Bhattacharji; 348 Harishchandra Bhattacharji; 349 Dasharathi Choudhari; 350 Abdur Rashid; 351 Suddansu Bimal Chakervart; 352 Narendralal Mazumdar; 353 Rabindranath Sen; 354 Abdul Hakim; 355 Md: Zahir Alam; 356 Zahur-Ul-Haq; 357 Mohabbat Ali; 358 Md: Abdul Quddus; 359 Shafiq-ur-Rahman; 360 Abdul Wadud; 361 Atar Ali; 362 Hadayat Ali; 363 Sultan Ahmad; 364 Ashraf Ali; 365 Siddiq Ahmad; 366 Mofazzal Ahmad; 367 Obaid-ul-Haq; 368 Mobinullah; 369 Hashmat Ali; 370 Yakub Mia; 371 Ismail Mia; 372 Saradaranjan Kar; 373 Jogeschandra Mojamdar; 374 Makshodaranjan Chakervarti; 375 Umeshchandra Das; 376 Benendranath Chakervarti; 377 Denendrakumar Talukdar; 378 Abdurrahman Kakir; 379 Fajar Ali; 380 Rahman Ali; 381 Chaitnya Charan De; 382 Shafiq Ahmad; 383 Khagendranath Choudhari; 384 Rebatiranjan Choudhari; 385 Jogeshchandra Rudra; 386 Jagatchandra De; 387 Mukundamohan Sikdar; 388 Benodebehari Bhattacharji; 389 Harakinder De; 390 Dhirendralal De; 391 Dhirendrachandra Das; 392 Bhubanmohan Das; 393 Kaminikumar Bhattacharji; 394 Shyamlal Das; 395 Tajendralal Mazumdar; 396 Sureshchandra Biswas; 397 Abdus-Sobhan; 398 Shaher Mulk; 399 Faez Ahmad; 400 Gani Mia; 401 Abdur-Rahman; 402 Md: Ashraf; 403 Kuddus Ghani; 404 Abdulhakim; 405 Mazharul-haq; 406 Aswanikumar Mozamdar; 407 Hirendralal Choudhari; 408 Sachindralal Choudhari; 409 Nagendralal Dhar; 410 Taju Mia; 411 Nural Islam; 412 Anu Mia; 413 Banshi Mohan De; 414 Durgacharan De; 415 Jatarmoman Das; 416 Aparnacharan Acharji; 417 Abdul Gani; 418 Girindralal Guha; 419 Jatindrachandra Malik; 420 Abinaschandra Das. 421 Chandramohan Datta; 422 Jatramohan Datta; 423 Jogeschchndra De; 424 Bhubanmoman De; 425 Niridharam De; 426 Manir Ahmad; 427 Shamsuddin Ahmad; 428 Bhubanmohan Das; 429 Abdul Motallib; 430 Fazal Ahmad; 431 Amir Ali; 432 Abinashchandra Datta; 433 Opendrachandra Sarkar; 434 Jogeschandra De (1); 435 Jogeshchandra De (2); 436 Nirendralal Das; 437 Anandcharan Choudhari; 438 Hirendrakumar Biswas; 439 Abdul Quddus; 440 Debindralal Choudhari. 441 Mamendralal Dhattacharji; 442 Dadi-Ul-Islam; 443 Ambikacharan Choudhari; 444 Mukhles-Ur-Rahman; 445 Ismat Ali; 446 Abdul Hamid; 447 Asad Ali; 448 Mudan; 449 Abdur-Rashid; 450 Rashik Chandra Palit. 451 Abdul Aziz; 452 Amju Mia; 453 Nishi Chandra De; 454 Mushtaque Ahmad; 455 Molvi Mohammed Yakub; 456 Molvi Seyed Ahmad; 457 Sultan Ahmad Sikdar; 458 Amir Hamza Sikdar; 459 Hafiz Imdad-ul-Haq; 460 Zakir Ahmad; 461 Abdur-Razzaque; 462 Hayed Ahmad. 463 Mohammed Rashid; 464 Satigh Chandra Nag; 465 Binode Chandra Sen; 466 Nur-us-Safa; 467 Ali Abad; 468 Basharat Ali; 469 Markaz Ali; 470 Nazir Ahmad; 471 Rajendralal Bhattacharji; 472 Amir Ali. 473 Abdul Aziz; 474 Ghulam Bari; 475 Makbul Ahmad; 476 Janbakhsh Choudhari; 477 Rahim Baksh; 478 Hamid Baksh; 479 Amir Bakhsh; 480 Ahmad Kabir; 481 Sultan Ahmad; 482 Gani Mia; 483 Seyed Rahman; 484 Shafique Ullah; 485 Mohammed Husain. 486 Annada Kumar De; 487 Ahmad-Ar-Rahman; 488 Safat Chandra Sharma; 489 Shafique Ahmad; 490 Searaju Islam. 491 Akber Ali; 492 Nezamat Ali; 493 Hamid Ali (Alig); 494 Haji Abdulialil; 495 Amir Baksh; 496 Mohammed Bakshu Saheb; 497 Fakir Bakshu Saheb. 498 Mazhar Ahmad; 499 Saracharan Choudhari; 500 Molvi Aziz Ahmad; 501 Kalikumar Shirimoni; 502 Ahmad-Ar-Rahman; 503 Sultan Ahmad; 504 Ahmad Mia; 505 Hafiz Ahmad; 506 Abdulaziz; 507 Abinash Chadra Das; 508 Mohan Banshi Mali; 509 Haridas Kalal. 510 Sarishchandra Datta; 511 Dachha Mian; 512 Bachu Mian; 513 Mohammed Sachi Mian; 514 Nuraz Zaman; 515 Nazir Ali; 516 Rashid Ahmad; 517 Nazir Ahmad; 518 Md. Yakub; 519 Siddul-Islam. 520 Ahmad Sar; 521 Fazal Ahmad; 522 Seyed Aziz-ur-Rahman; 523 Romeshchandra Rakshit; 524 Ramaniranjan Gupta; 525 Jaminikumarhasu; 526 Habibahmad Choushury Fakirmit; 527 Md. Mazharul-alam Saheb Nia; 528 Bacha Mia; 529 Birendralal Choudhari; 530 Binode Behari Guha; 531 Sayed Ahmad; 532 Bazal Karim. 533 Md. Ismail; 534 Satya Parsanna Sen; 535 Gayanandd Ranjan Das; 536 Bimalbihari Sen; 537 Jatindralal Datta; 538 Akbar Ahmad; 539 Siddoque Ahmad; 540 Ishaque Ahmad; 541 Badrus Samad; 542 Ahmed Hosain. 543 Seyed Ahmad; 544 Sd. Nur; 545 Nazir Ahmad; 546 Manirullah; 547 Imamddin; 548 Bacha Mia; 548 Ezhar Ahmad; 550 Seyed Ahmad; 551 Abdulkhair; 552 Makshodaranjanka; 553 Shah Nuruddin; 554 Maulana Abdul Hakim; 555 Aminullah; 556 Mol. Farrokh Ahmad Nezampuri

1 Sampad Sonar; 2 Haresuddin Sarkar; 3 Benode Behari Roy; 4 Kader Ali; 5 Komaruddin Mandol; 6 Kismatulla Mandal; 7 Mansur Ali Mandal; 8 Kalimuddin Sardar; 9 Jonab Ali Mandal; 10 Silman Mandal; 11 Hasratulla Mandal; 12 Reazuddin Mandal; 13 Ferat Ali Mandal; 14 Lab Mandal; 15 Shukra Makhidar; 16 Mofizuddin Mandal; 17 Tuzara Madinal; 18 Lalman Munshi; 19 Haresuddin Mandal; 20 Omir Ali Akand; 21 Sakir Pramanik; 22 Shyamlal Ghosh; 23 Samiruddin Parmanik; 24 Hurmatulla Malla; 25 Omar Ali Mandal; 26 M. Syed Abdul Karim; 27 Masfar Ali; 28 Basiruddin Sarkar; 29 Sadeq Ali; 30 Md. Abbas Ali; 31 Md. Hassan Ali Khandakar; 32 Md. Shamsher Rahman Khan; 33 Khoda Baksh Molla; 34 Basiruddin Mandal; 35 Surendra Nath Ghosh; 36 Hemchandra Mojumdar; 37 Amulya Chandra Banarjee; 38 Barada Chandra Adhikari; 39 Ayesuddin Sarkar; 40 Md. Mohiuddin; 41 Md. Sarwar Ali; 42 Abdur Rahman Pramanik; 34 Eshaquiddin Ahmed; 44 Azizar Rahman; 45 Banimadhab Bhattacharjee; 46 Basiruddin Talukdar; 47 Surendra Chandra Ghosh. 48 Md. Jalal Uddin Khan; 49 Wahedur Rahman; 50 Erfan Ali Khondakar; 51 Kasiruddin Akanda; 52 Md. Mayenuddin Mia; 53 Moazzem Hussain Khan; 54 Omed Ali Akir; 55 Khairuddin Mandal; 56 Abdus Satter Mandal; 57 Abdul Kasem Mandal; 58 Mobarak Ali Mandal. 59 Md. Anaet Ulla Akand; 50 Md. Abdul Kasem Pramanik; 61 Mujibur Rahman; 62 Kismot Ulla Bapari; 63 Ashok Ranjan Roy; 64 Amulya Chandra Banarjee; 65 Birendra Chandra Adhikari; 66 Yotish Chandra Guha; 67 Surendra Nath Ghosh; 68 Kuloda Prosad Mojumdar. 69 Nur Mohammad; 70 Md. Mohammad; 70 Md. Samir Uddin; 71 Arajuddin Taludar; 72 Najirhossain Bapari; 73 Sarwar Ali Mandal; 74 Jashmatulla Mia; 75 Josimoddin Akand; 76 Munshi Abdul Kuddus; 77 Erfan Ali Mandal; 78 Hamidla Pramanik; 79 Tasiruddin; 80 Abbas Ali Mandal; 81 Sahadazzaman Mia; 82 Ahmad Hossain; 83 Naim Uddin Mandal; 84 Enaetulla Sardar; 85 Abbas Ali Molla; 86 Omed Ali Fakir; 87 Motazer Rahman; 88 Hasan Ali Fakir; 89 Khairuddin Mia; 90 Jalaluddin Khan; 91 Ashabiddin; 92 Md. Abbas Ali; 93 Mohammad Ali; 94 Momarak Hossai; 95 Surendra Ghosh; 96 Nosibuddin Molla; 97 Eusufuddin; 98 Nomir Uddin; 99 Ebrahim Mandal; 100 Kasemuddin; 101 Abdus Satter; 102 Mandar Rahman; 103 Moazem Hossain Khan; 104 Abdul Kasem; 105 Josimuddin; 106 Bani Madhab Bhatteharjee; 107 Eshaq Uddin Ahmad; 108 Abdur Rahman Mia; 109 Md. Mohiuddin; 110 Kasen Uddin; 111 Tamizuddin; 112 Jonab Ali Pramanik; 113 Moulvi Md. Tshaq; 114 Jobed Ali Mandal; 115 Shafiuddin Pramanik; 116 Md. Amiruddin.

AWARDS.

The following is the list of applicants and compensation awarded on applications filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in connection with the disturbances of 17th to 21st November, 1921:—

Ardeshir Edulji Doctor 5,500; Ardeshir Hirjibhai 2,000; Arthur Edward Williamson 450; (Mrs.) Anneta Helen Doherty 1,00,000; Arthur Herbert 105; Alfred James Davidson 1,400; Alexander Richard King 160; Byramji Dinshaw Lavangia 3,000; Byramji Cooverji 270; Bomanji Jivanji Bharucha 160; Burjorji Bejonji Daruvalla 350; Burjorji Bejonji Tengra 13,500; Bhawoo Ramji 800; Bundoo Krishnaji 600; Bapuji Dorabji 700; Bapuji Dorabji 500; Bapuji Dorabji 1,600; Bejonji Manekji 1,000; Bejonji Manekji 1,000; Bachibai Jehangir Oomrigar 2,000; Burjorji Cowasji Patel 3,500; Bhikaji Sorabji Sarkari 2,000; Bapuji Manekji 39,000; (Inspector) Barnes 16; Balkrishna Tukaram Bhole 325; Bala Ramchandra Barwekar 600; Bhiwa Daji 100; Cuthburt D'Souza 1,100; Cowasji Byramji Irani 2,100; Cecil Francis Hart 60; Cowasji Sorabji Sidhwa 1,900; Cowasji Fakirji Sidhwa 3,000; Cursedji Cawasji Khambatta 1,500; Cecil Lucas for Tramway Co. 62,800; Caitan Xavier Alphanso 100; Commissioner of Police, Bombay 1,300; Commissioner of Police, Bombay 583; Commissioner of Police, Bombay 37; Commissioner of Police, Bombay 1,093; Charles Richey 39; Dhunjibhai Nowroji Cooper 125; Dinsha Maneckji Karanjia 1,300; Dadabhai Behramji 2,000; Dhunjibhai Dadabhai 500; Dhondoo Govind Borekar 1,600; Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria 800; Dhunjisha Cursedji Damania 3,000; Dadabhai Shapurji 200; Darasha Rustomji Kavarana 900; Darasha Rustomji Kavarana 5,500; Dinsha Framji 2,800; Dhunjisha Hormusji Sidhwa 2,500; Dhunjisha Hormusji Sidhwa 2,000; Bai Dhunbai Notaji Anklesaria 10,000; Dhunjisha Hormusji Aderberam 525; Dhunjibhai Maneckji 2,200; David Kassum Dhalvani 62; Dhondu Mahadu Kelasker 175; Dhondu Mahadu Kelasker 325; Dhondoo Annaji Mayekar 375; Darabsha Merwanji Umrigar 600; Devji Tukaram Shete 825; Erucksha Nowroji Hakim 10,000; Edward Watson Greenan 45; Executive Engineer, Presidency District 2,568; Executive Engineer, Presidency District 105; Electrical Engineer to Government, Bombay 8-8; Edulj Fakirji Bhatena 5,000; Erucksha Jamshedji Irani 325; Rev. Ernest Brown 300; Edward Charles Rodrigues 22; Framji Nusserwanji 1,400; Framroze Hormusji Ghadiali 12,000; Dr. Framroze Dossabhai Bana 300; Framroze Hirjibhai Daruvala 415; Framroze Hirjibhai Daruvala 2,800; Framji Nanabhai Chaina 400; Fredrick James Daglish 300; Gustad Sheriar 2,500; Govind Jivaji Narvekar 550; George Thomas Mowson 732; George Rose 500; George Baptista 250; (Inspector) George Barnes 500; Hormusji Jehangir Vazifdar 10,000; Hormusji Pestonji Narelvalla 18,000; Harry Goldney Lane 10,000; Major Herbert R. Aubery 325; Hormusji Pallonji Merwanji 550; Henry Ignatius De Souza 20; Hugh B. Clayton for Municipality 18,806; Jehangir Aspandiar Irani 12,500; Jehangir Shapurji Antia 3,300; Jehangir Aspandiar Irani 1,400; Jehangir Aspandiar Irani 425; Jehanbux Sarosh 5,000; Jal Dhunjibhai Crawford 7,590; Jalbhai Rustomji 2,200; Jehangir Pallonji 6,000; Jehangir Nowroji Daruvalla 130; Bai Jaijibai Maneckji Hotelvalla 5,500; Jamnadas Sunderji 150; (Bai) Jerbai Rustomji Byramji 800; James Fox Heath 550; Jafferji Rasulji 1,900; John Charles Martin 250; Jairam Balaji, P. C. 1892-C. 212; John Santan Annavalho 4; Jamshed Dorabji Sooravalla 350; Jairam Laxumon Davkar 275; James Hogan 400; Jessy Bramley Saul 300; Jamaji Sorabji 45; Kaikhshroo Muncherji Sethna 1,650; Kashinath Chimnaji 1,800; Kaikhushroo Cooverji Mehta 7,800; Kamalsey Govindji 400; Krishna Sudam More 60; Keshav Tukaram Chawan 80; Keshav Tukaram Chawan 250; Louis Joseph DeLima 250; Muncherji Ardeshir Barton 20,000; Maneckji Bhikaji Baria 70; Maneckji Pestonji Baria 2,800; Meherji Edulji Umrigar 5,200; Maneckji Byramji 225; Maneckji Nowroji Balsara 3,500; Maneckji Nowroji Balsara 4,500; Maneckji Nowroji Balsara 1,100; Maneckji Nowroji Balsara 600; Muncherji Hormusji 1,300; Maneckji Marwanji Elaructa 800; Maneckji Jeevanji Bhatena cherji Hormusji 1,300; Maneckji Merwanji Kirparam Joshi 1,100; Mahadeo Yeshwant 700; Minocher Rustomji Kavarana 450; Manekji Merwanji Daruvalla 300; Dr. Murzaban Ruton Kothavala 425; Munchersha Manekji Makati 750; Miasaheb Babasaheb Kazi 1,500; Maruti Ramji Devkar 40; Mahadeo Tukaram Chawan 100; Munchersha Dossabhai Ghasvala 3,500; Mahadeo Govind Bhosle 300; Manekji Shapurji 85; Mahadeo Yeshwant Kulkerni 250; Maneksha Shapurji Pavri 100; Nusservanji Cawasji Damania 8,000; Nariman Kaikhushroo 700; Nadirsha Pallonji Kavarana 450; Nusservanji Edulji Daruvala 900; Nadirsha Rustomji Daruvala 950; Nariman Bamanji Lavangia 225; Nusservanji Cawasji Jassavalla 250; Narayen Ramji Dhudvadker 900; Nusservanji Nowroji Engineer 3,250; Narayan Tukaram 100; Odayamatat Numbiyar 1,750; Oligario De Souza 1,350; Pirojsha Jamshedji Mehta 12,000; Pestonji Ruttonji Khambatta 200; Pestonji Byramji Mody 950; Pirojsha Rustomji Toddivala 7,500; Perojsha Rustomji Todivalla 150; Pestonji Muncherji Nawa 5,000; Pestonji Bomanji 1,000; Pestonji Dossabhai Marker 800; Parshottumdas Tricumdas 126; Pallonji Framji Bharucha 1,250; Pirojsha Rustomji Chapkhanavalla 850; Parashram Pandurang Mahajan 150; Rustomji Fakirji Damania 2,800; Ruttonji Cawasji Bhatena 1,000; Ruttonji Merwanji Kolah 125; Ruttonsha Cooverji Mahabaleshwarvalla 500; Rashid Jamshed 400; Rustomji Khurshedji Irani 850; Rozario Gonsalves 600; Ruttonsha Nusservanji Todivalla 100; Richard Meagher 150; Rustom Dinsha Munshi 276; Ramchandra Sudamji 2,500; Sorabji Pestonji Shroff 22,000; Sudam Balaji 33,500; Shapurji Hormusji 900; Shapurji Dadabhai 500; Shapurji Rustomji 325; Shapurji Rustomji 3,800; Shapurji Rustomji 550; Shajurji Rustomji 500; (Dr.) Shamrao Balkrishna Nayak 488; (Capt.) Sohanlal Bhatia 137; Sorabji Shapurji 950; Sheriar Rustom 1,800; Sorabji Dadabhai Dalal 650; Sorabji Dadabhai Dumasia 925; Sorabji Pestonji Gandhi 150; Sorabji Edulji 934; Sorabji Rustomji Daruvalla 150; Sitaram Bapuji 60; Sitaram Ganoo Polekar 250; Shantaram Ramchandra Bhosle 160; Sitaram Ganoo Polekar 285; S. Saldhana 75; Sudkoo Ramji Goithale 160; Shaik Hassan Shaik Bhican P. C. 1141/C. 163; Shaik Sulleman Shaik Ahmed, P. C. 416/C. 52; Shankar Ladoo 1,800; Santan Fernandez 150; Shanker Keshav Khade 100; Tatya Pandoo 1,500; Tatya Pandoo 325; Vithal Ganoo More 1,500; Vithal Mahadeo Narvekar 1,400; William Caldwell 580; Willam Tuckey 750; William Rose 5,000; Yeshodabai Tatya Kalgootker 1,800; Yeshwant Vithal Bagker 500; and Ziloo Sambhoo 400.

LIFE & WORK OF LOK. TILAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lok. Tilak's Anniversary day falls on the 1st of August next. When Lokamanya left this world, his lieutenant Srj. N. C. Kelkar announced the public that he was writing the life and work of Lokamanya. It is now nearly two years and still the long expected work is coming out! Will Srj. Kelkar say when the millions and millions of admirers and disciples of the late Lokamanya should expect this work to see the light of day?

I wish that the word-picture of Lokamanya Tilak drawn by his trustworthy lieutenant were presented to his fellow countrymen at least on the day of his second anniversary.—Yours, etc.

GANPAT BAPUJI.

7, Chewul Wady,
Bombay, July 4.

DR. SUKHIA AND THE CORPORATION.

A PARTING MESSAGE.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia has addressed the following letter, dated the 5th June, 1922, to the Secretary to the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"I shall thank you to lay this letter before the Corporation at their next meeting which is to be held on the 12th instant for their perusal and consideration.

"I regret very much my inability to attend the Corporation meetings on account of continued ill-health and due to that I am constrained to ask the Corporation to be pleased to grant me leave till the end of the year.

"However, in case I feel somewhat better so as to be able to attend the Corporation and the Committee meetings regularly before the expiry of the period of leave asked for I shall be too glad to do it as I have done hitherto for the last over 21 years. I am really very sorry for my long absence and if I do not get sufficiently well within the period of leave asked for so as to be able to study all the questions properly and well and give my regular attedance as hitherto, I intend, though very reluctantly, to resign my seat so as to make way for a deserving candidate to be returned by my constituency, the first ward of the City, which has been almost always returning me to the Corporation regularly for over 21 years at the head of the polls, thus showing full confidence in my humble self of which I feel very proud and for which at the same time I feel very grateful to it.

"I trust all Counrillors of different nationalities and castes and creeds and whether elected or nominated will do their best and work harmoniously for the good of the City and its teeming population and try to maintain the past traditions, the prestige, dignity and honour of the Corporation of the *urbs prima in Indis*. May Providence help them all to do their best selflessly and loyally but at the same time fearlessly and honestly and conscientiously for the general public good is the devout wish of."

RECONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL WARDS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta indents to move the following resolution at the July Meeting of the Bombay Corporation:—

"That in view of the growing expansion of the City and also of its increasing population it has become necessary to increase the number of the wards into which the City is divided and also to reorganize their boundaries, and to distribute the seats among the said wards; this Corporation therefore appoints the following Committee to consider and report how to carry out the said objects (Committee to be named at the Meeting)."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Extremely quiet conditions again prevailed all through the market to-day, the only centers of excitement being Clive and Howrah. Other jute shares were fully steady but buyers were for the most part content to wait in view of the coming publication on Thursday of the jute crop forecast. Howrah sank in the middle of the day but had a good rise after tiffin, though closing somewhat below the top. National was in keen request during the afternoon and Lansdowne also improved their position towards the end of the day. Century were firm and Waverley changed hands in fair quantity at 11-4. Cottons were dull prices generally showing no change. Talchers were once a bright feature of the coal section, the price at one time actually touching 9-4. Scrip is scarce and buyers were offering 9 a the close without coming to business, but other coals were neglected. Indian Iron and Steel were rather better but other industrials were depressed, Carew sugar being an exception. Imperial Bank had a substantial drop on current quotation. Fully paid scrip was steady with very few contracts put through. Following were closing quotations:—

Banks:—Alliance Bank of Simla (pref) 89 x.d., Imperial Bank (contributory) 369.

Cotton:—Dunbar 415. Kesoram 13-12 xd., Mohini Mills 5-10, New Victoria 10-4.

Jute:—Alliance 567 s.1., Budge Budge 445, Caledonian 503, Century 8-12, Clive 41-12, Howrah 42-8. Lansdowne 312. National 300, Naihati (pref) 96, Orient 188, Reliance 49 and (pref) 91, Soorah (pref) 99, Union 502, Waverley 11-8.

Coal:—Bansra 8-12, Kalapahari 28-8, Ranegunge 56-12 Talcher 9.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cament 5-14, Indian Iron and Steel 53, Marshall Sons 7-5 s.1., Peaces Slipway 2, B. I. Corporation (ord) 8-8, (def) 16-12 and (pref) 105 s.1., Indian Tanneries 2 s.1., Port Shipping 21-12, Murrec Brewery 166 s.1.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

ANNIVERSARY OF DHARWAR TRAGEDY.

A Belgaum correspondent wires under date the 3rd instant:—

Belgaum citizens celebrated the anniversary of the Dharwar shooting. They also passed a condolence resolution regarding the late Mr. Jayarao Deshpande of "Karnatak Vaibhav Bijapur," Mr. Joshi of "Karmveer," Dharwar, presiding.

The slaughter-houses were closed under instructions from the Congress, Khilafat committees in commemoration of the Jain Nandishvar festival.

Messrs. Yalgi and Potdar saw Mr. Malji in Yeravda Jail. He was cheerful and in good health.

THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

LIFE-SIZED PROTRAIT TO BE PREPARED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS INVITED

The following circular has been issued by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha to the friends and admirers of the late Sir P. M. Mehta:—

Many friends and admirers of the late Sir P. M. Mehta having approved a wish

EAST AFRICA LETTER.

HEAVY DUTIES OF FOOD-STUFFS.

"KENYA CHRONICLE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, June 9.

It was only some months ago that the duty on goods imported into this country was greatly enhanced. Everybody thought at that time that the rates of duty were too much for a growing country like this and no further increases would be made in the near future. But the Government have found itself unable to make both ends meet even with these estimated excesses in the revnuue and the much criticized and odious incometax was imposed. At the time of imposing the tax it was declared by the Government that it was levied to meet a financial contingency. But the Government repealed the Income-tax, and further enhanced the Customs duty, in order to meet the deficiency in the revenue caused by the repeal, at the special session of the Kenya Legislative Council which was called by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Northey on the 24th ultimo.

DUTY ON FOODSTUFFS.

The following particulars will show who is to bear principally the brunt of the excessive expenditure:—

Articles.	Old rate advalorem Duty.	Increased rate.
All sorts of grain, except rice	20 per cent	30 per cent
Rice	15 per cent	25 per cent
Timber	20 per cent	50 per cent
Wines	30 per cent	60 per cent
Tobacco	30 per cent	90 per cent
Tea, Coffee, etc.	20 per cent	30 per cent
Ghee, Butter, etc.	20 per cent	Sh. 1 per lb
Liquors	Sh. 30 per case	Sh. 60 per case.
Motor Cars. Bicycles, etc.	20 per cent	30 per cent

The above will show that the foodstufis are heavily taxed. At this session of the Council, a Bill was passed by a majority of the non-Official European members, imposing protective import duties 50 per cent on Wheat and 100 per cent on Wheat Flour. But the Secretary of State for the Colonies did not give his consent to such a high duty on foodstuff on the ground that the country is not at all able, at this stage, to produce the quantity required to be consumed in this country.

There are four Indian members on the Council, all of whom solidly voted against the Bill. They protested against such a rash step and asked the European members on the Council to give due consideration to what they had to say, as the Bill was to a great extent, affected the Indian Community. Wheat and Wheat Flour being their principal food. But the Indian members' protests were a cry in the wilderness, and the Bill was passed of course, only to be overruled by he Colonial Secretary as mentioned above.

In this connection, the E. A. I. N. Congress sent a long cable to the Council Secretary, the tenor of which ran as follows:—"Indian community consider prohibition duty on wheat flour amounts to compulsion eat local flour quantity, and quality of which no guarantee. Present estimated supply local flour 60,000 bags short of demand. 25 per cent wheat importation clause a famine measure. Chaos anl exreme hardship is bound to follow, especially as Indian Commonity largest consumer. Even if compelled to use local flour, must require considerable quantity imported flour for blending purposes to make the former wholesome. We consider none of objections contained in your cable to Governor overcome. Must strongly protest against Bill, which surely affects revenue, creates hardship upon general population, with very doubtful benefits, which might accrue a limited community. Indian Legislative Members voted against the Bill."

After the above protests a cable had been sent, the Governor caled a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 6th. instant in order to recommit the Bill and the news has come here that the duty on Wheat Meal and Flour is increased from 15 to 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

INDIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

The current number of the Official Gazette contains the acceptance of Mr. Phadke as an Executive Councillor by His Majesty. The Congress had selected Mr. Desai, and I am voicing the opinion of many when I say that he was a very fit person for that post. Mr. Phadake's name nas not given by any of the affiliated assiciations to the Congress. Nobody knows why Mr. Desai was not accepted by the Government. Perhaps the local officials were afraid of his scathing criticisms regarding the racial partialities of the Government. It is amusing to see that inspite of the selection of Mr. Desai by the Congress for the Excutive Council and refusal by the same body to select the name of Mr. Phadake the latter has accepted the councillorship to pose as the Indian representative on the Executive Council, whereas, in reality, he represents none but himself. The Congress loyally consented to co-operate by accepting four seats in the Legislative Council and one in the Executive Council, but got kicks in return by the Government. Sueh are the fruits of Co-operation! The Congress has sent a strong letter of protest to the Colonial secretary in this connection.

"KENYA CHRONICLE."

By the ceaseless efforts of one Mr. B. K. Bhutt, a weekly journal, named "Kenya Chronicle" has seen the light of day. Mr. Bhutt deserves the congratulations of the general public because the enterprise has for its object the service of the public.

Beside this it is announced that the Congress intends to bring out a weekly paper which will be conducted under the management of the Executive Committee of the Congress, and will be published in three different languages, viz., Gujarati, Urdu and English.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

IS KHADDAR AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR

Moulvi Syed Majid Baksh, Member, All-India Congress Committee, and Secretary, Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee, requests us to publish the following letter he has sent to the Secretary, All-India Congress Committee:—

Sir,—I have gone through the questionaire for witnesses before the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee published by one of the Secretaries Dr. M. A. Ansari. Although it is rather striking that a Committee calling itself the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee has only four questions out of a host of others regarding Civil Disobedience, it is more striking that even those questions totally ignore the very important point of view raised by Bengal leaders at Lucknow. I quite agree that from the point of view of the Civil Disobedience resolution passed at Delhi on November 4, all the questions are quite pertinent, but what astonishes most is that no attention has been paid to those who fundamentally differ from that resolution on primary principles and who consider that the Delhi resolution is not the last word in Civil Disobedience. The Bengal leaders made their position abundantly clear at Lucknow when they suggested that they fundamentally differed from the dictum that Khaddar was an indispensable pre-requisite for Civil Disobedience. Analysed from a scientific point of view non-violence can only be a necessary condition of Civil Disobedience for that alone ensures success, while Khaddar being only a safeguard and not a condition can only be necessary for a a certain preliminary period. It is not an indispensable weapon of fighting I hope you will frame your questions so that they may enable Civil Disobedience to be put on a scientific basis completely freed from empiricism. To my mind the whole difficulty arises out of a misconception of the basic principles of Civil Disobedience which is as old as the hills and has been practised in some form or other by many nations in past ages. Hence the conception that the Delhi resolution of November is the last word on Civil Disobedience or any other empirical idea is totally wrong, as the Delhi resolution was only a first step with safeguards considered necessary at the time. The Bengal leaders want to demonstrate this before the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta and to clearly prove that non-violence and not Khaddar is the only logically necessary condition of Civil Disobedience if the movement is seriously meant to be put on a scientific basis. It shall try to do it very soon in the papers and I have already sufficiently explained them in my letter to the All-India Congress Committee. I would, therefore, request you to insert the following two questions under the heading of "Civil Disobedience".

1. Do you think that Khaddar is a necessary condition for Civil Disobedience? If the answer is in the negative explain your reasons for it.

2. Do you think that non-violence alone is necessary for Civil Disabedience. If so explain your reasons.—Yours, sincerely.

SYED MAJID BAKSH.

Member, All-India Congress Committee.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE.

ENQUIRY AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 3.

The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee arrived at Lahore this morning and began taking evidence at the house of Professor Ruchi Ram after rest of a few hours. Witnesses examined to-day were the members of the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee including Lala Duni Chand, Dr. Gopi Chand, Professor Ruchi Ram, Mr. Santanam and others. The proceedings of the Committee were confidential and were not open to the press or the public. The members of the Committee were given reception at the railway station on their arrival by the citizens of Lahore and were taken in procession through the city. A public meeting will be held this evening, when Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders will deliver speeches on the present political situation.

EX-D. I. G. OF POLICE.

DECLARED A LUNATIC.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 3.

The petition to set aside the order passed by Colonel Ferrar, District Magistrate, Lahore, declaring Mr. Douglas Donald, late Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab, to be a lunatic under section 14 of the Lunacy Act which had been referred by Justice Abdul Raoof to the division bench of the Lahore High Court has been disposed of by the latter and judgment has been pronounced. Their Lordships, Justice Abdul Raoof and Justice Harrison, in dismissing the petition have held that orders passed by the District Magistrate under part 2nd are purely executive and cannot form the subject matter of a revision application to the High Court and that the petitioner can seek his remedy by application to the District Judge under part 3rd by requesting the latter to proceed judicially.

MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA.

(Continued from page 6.)

position of a victor, neither is he in the position of the vanquished. Indeed, the moral victory is entirely on the Turkish side and it is no exaggeration to announce that eventually the conditions of the nationalist chief will be integrally accepted by England—meaning the Entente as a group—submerged as she will be if she persists in her present policy in the odium of wantonly prolonging a situation entailing intense human suffering and imperilling the peace of the world, in an unrighteous cause. We hasten to add that the energetic support of the Mussalmans of India will have largely contributed to this result.

The treaty of Sevres is already recognized on all sides as having been a detestable abuse of power and a great mistake. Perhaps Mustafa Kemal's chief moral triumph is that he, who was styled a "brigand" and was abused like a pickpocket by the English, should have been invited by Mr. Lloyd George to attend the London Conference as a negotiator. No doubt that if he had personally responded to the call, he would have been lionized.

Balfour's Octogenarian Philosophy.

What a lesson to Mr. Balfour whose octogenarian philosophy lacked the sereneness, when he was discussing the Turkish situation at Geneva, two years ago, to respect in the nationalist chief, though he was fighting England, the hierophant sacrificing on the altar of that same religion which in the West is placed over every other: patriotism! By virtue of a change of nationality and latitude, what Mr. Balfour considered heroism in himself and the other members of the group which led England to victory, became blackguardism in Mustafa and Ahmed. But success has a potent charm. To-day Mustafa Kemal is rehabilitated, perhaps even in the eyes of the Cecilian clan*, by reason of the brilliant achievements.

Having given a brief account of Mustafa Kemal's work, I shall now draw a sketch of the personality of this man whose romantic figure is invested with a glamour of mystery which is missing in the Western celebrities of the war. To the imagination he must certainly appeal more than the Fochs and Lloyd Georges and, indeed, he is more interesting from the psychological point of view. It is evident that only a man of exceptional qualities of mind and character could have played the role which has made of Mustafa Kemal one of the most conspicuous figures of the world crisis and perhaps the principal factor in the international politics of the day. But, before describing the inner manners of the man, we would draw a picture of the outer.

Mustafa Kemal's Character.

Born at Salonica, Mustafa Kemal is just forty-two. Though above the average height, he does not give one the impression of physical strength, no doubt because of his thinness. In reality, bad health prevents him from being an illustration of the proverb "as strong as a Turk." By way of compensation, he is as supple and lithe as a cat. The interest and power of his personality are revealed in his face. Broad and square, its contour denotes energy and determination, while its furiously mobile features, reminding one of the convulsed face of the thorough-bred Arab stallion, suggest extraordinary eddyings of the soul. The forehead is broad and bespeaks intelligence. The nose is prominent and fleshy. The large and well slit eyes, whose glances shoot out like steel darts from prunellas of an unexpectedly soft blue and which derive fascination from a slight squint, give the finishing touch to this remarkable physiognomy.

We have heard Mustafa Kemal Pasha's face compared to that of a jaguar lying in wait for its prey. Some such resemblance may exist when he is planning a military or political attack. But, if at times a fierce intensity spreads over his features, at others they become suffused with, and illuminated by, a smile which is that of a child in its irresistible sweetness. The expression which prevails in his looks is a saturnine grimness.

His manner varies with his moods. But it is always reserved and distant, almost forbidding, with Westerners. He has none of the suavity of speech and attitude which marks the intercourse of the Oriental with the foreigner. Mustafa Kemal never forgets the contempt the West professes for the East, the domination it has so largely and in such arbitrary fashion acquired over the latter and the terrible wrongs his own country has suffered and is still suffering at its hands. His national and personal pride, his sense of patriotism, his consciousness of the artificial nature of Western claims to superiority, his anticipation of the liberation of the East from the European yoke, Turkey's successes in her personal struggle for a free existence—these and other conditions combine, when he is brought into contact with representatives of the West, to restrain him from any display of amiability. He remains sternly polite.

Military qualities.

Mustafa Kemal is a soldier by profession. During the great war he showed himself possessed of all the qualities which go to make a great commander in the field. His victory at Anafarta was decisive and induced the Allies to forego their attempt to capture Constantinople. The manner in which he assumed command of the corps of operations on that occasion is characteristic of the man and makes a picturesque story. It was at a moment when a Turkish disaster appeared to be imminent. At his wits' end, Marshal Liman von Sanders, the commander in chief, finally applied to Mustafa Kemal for a plan of salvation. He was only a colonel then and in command of a simple division. But his ambition and military talent were known to the German chief.

The conversation took place on the telephone,—a disjointed colloquy in which the humorous element was blended with the tragic. "Allo"—"Allo"—"The Marshal in command"—"At your orders, Excellency"—"Do you think it possible to save the situation?"—"Why, certainly"—"Certainly, how?"—"Simply by raising me to the rank of brigadier and entrusting me with the management of the operations"—"Would that not be excessive?"—"That is a matter of appreciation. Personally, my *modest* belief is that I could even advantageously take upon myself the duties of commander in ch. . ."

Clic, the line was suddenly closed at the other end.

During the night, the situation became worse. Once more the telephone call rang in Mustafa Kemal's tent. "Allo"—"Allo" —"The Marshal in command"—"Once more, at your orders, Excellency"—"You are breveted brigadier and appointed to the command of the army corps of operations. To work immediately, if you please"—"Just a second to have my epaulettes changed and I am on the breach."

The very next day, Mustafa Kemal with considerably inferior forces inflicted an extremely severe defeat on the English who attacked at Anafarta, a great achievement in itself, which had the result mentioned above.

Not only had Mustafa Kemal kept his word by saving the situation, but the further result of his action was to relieve Turkey of the terrific strain caused to her by the defence of the Dardanelles—an aspect of the great war which, be it said in passing, forms one of the finest chapters of the military history of the Ottoman Empire, indeed of the world.

Leader of Men.

Besides his military qualities, Mustafa Kemal possesses others of a more general order which allowed him to attain his present position. First and foremost: he is a leader of men. He belongs to that privileged class of individuals whose ascendency over those with whom they come into contact is mechanical, so to speak. He has only to appear to dominate. This power seems to proceed principally from his unlimited self-confidence and imperturbable assurance. This itself is explained by the consciousness of his worth. His influence is consolidated in practice by a number of formidable faculties of mind and character. Singleness of purpose, tenacity, energy, determination; a deep and at the same time brilliant intelligence; an infallible *coup d'oeil* and an extraordinary skill in taking advantage of opportunity; boldness alternating with extreme caution and an almost machiavellian diplomacy: these are among the principal weapons in his personal equipment. We say "weapons," because conflict, battle, seem to be his necessary element. He expands in crises. In this respect he resembles the race to which he belongs. It is a fact that the Turkish people seem to require the stimulus of distress to give the full measure of their faculties. That is how they came to possess that wonderful power of improvisation under difficulties which von der Goltz considered to be one of their principal qualities. Of the ambition and thirst for glory of Mustafa Kemal it is necessary to speak separately. They are devouring, consuming passions in him, but they always work in combination with patriotism and are thus ennobled. They dominate his whole being and are the main sources of his vigour and activity. To them he owes the fire that renders him indefatigable and impervious to discouragement. Never is this man weary of action, never does he consider the game he is playing as lost. He invariably rises to the occasion. What a tremendous asset these qualities are in a national leader in critical times, appeared after the first Greek offensive, when the nationalist army, debauched by the infamous propaganda carried on by Damad Ferid Pasha in league with the British authorities, dispersed, not however without first giving a good account of itself, and again after the defeat of Eski-Chehir caused by a strategical mistake of one of the Turkish commanders. On both occasions everything seemed lost But nothing daunted, Mustafa Kemal, taking advantage in the first case of the inactivity of the Greeks who imagined that a revolution would finish their work and bring about the fall of the nationalist movement, promptly re-formed an army and, assuming the command himself took up a position on the well chosen heights of the Sakkaria, from which inspiring his troops with his own indomitable ardour, he drove the enemy back after a gigantic effort lasting twenty-one days. There is no doubt that—every tribute having been paid to the incomparable bravery and endurance of the Turkish soldier—Mustafa Kemal's bull-dog tenacity, his clearness of vision and faith in himself saved the situation in both cases. Naturally Mustafa Kemal is not perfect. His most regrettable defects are his intolerance of advice and his supercilious or overbearing manner with all but a few of his most intimate military and political associates. So much could be easily pardoned him were it not for the fact that by acting in the manner just explained he wantonly makes personal enemies which is not good for the cause. Such is Mustafa Kemal in public life.

His Private Life.

In private life there is much that is distinctly loveable in him. Gentle and kind with his immediate subordinates and servants, he not infrequently makes personal sacrifices to alleviate their troubles. He is extremely sociable and delights in initiating conversations and debates which he sometimes carries on far into the night, offering however a compensation to his companions in the shape of extremely attractive and interesting talk. He is an inimitable *conteur*, whose quiet humour is a delight to the mind and there is no subject, however dry, that he does not render entertaining by the originality and depth of the views he propounds in connexion with it. Meeting Mustafa Kemal under such circumstances, one wonders whether it is the same man who in his official role can be so singularly brusque. In reality his is an intrinsically amiable and graceful nature which runs off its normal course in the political arena under the influence of a too acute sense of superiority. To sum up, we would define this prodigiously complex individual as being in public life a patriot-statesman of the grand style, bold, resolute, redoubtable; and in private life, an amiable companion who redeems his shortcomings and foibles by the attractions of a superior mind and the powerful interest of his personality. In the pursuit of his present political role he combines the implacable determination of a Cecil Rhodes with the consummate skill of a Cavour and the genius-inspired empiricism of a Mehemmed Ali. Such as Mustafa Kemal is, with whatever defects he may have, Islam and Turkey can only pay him homage with their admiration and gratitude. They cannot honour him too much, for he has rendered them inestimable services.

I have finished my short sketch of the nationalist movement and its hero. England alone of the Powers of the Entente has refused so far to do justice to the former and the latter, dragging her allies along with her against their will. She runs the risk of remaining isolated in a position which scarcely redounds to her credit. And yet finally she also will have to submit to the dictates of justice, humanity and honour. Why not perform to-day with a good grace what if delayed much longer will take the form of a humiliating capitulation? Turkey is bound to win her cause. The trend of events is eloquently expressive of this consummation. The wisest course for the British Government to follow is to frankly admit that it has lost the game it was playing and to give it up. Should it persist in its turcophobia and continue to practise the policy prejudice and a radically false conception of British interests have made it adopt, should the British nation continue to tolerate it, well then it would be a real case of *quos vult perdere prius dementat*.

* Lord Robert Cecil, like Mr. Balfour, is one of the most inveterate and unreasoning enemies of Turkey. He takes advantage of any and every occasion to lead charges against her with weapons which are far from loyal. This defence of the Armenians as opposed to the Turks is inspired more by his hatred of the latter than his friendship for the former. This is rather a mania than a policy in the candidate for Mr. Lloyd George's succession. At the name of Turkey he goes off into diatribes against her as if wound up by machinery for the purpse. Has statemanship become extinct in England?

WELCOME TO REV. OTTAMA

HIS APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 3.

An All-Burma mass meeting was held in the Jubilee Hall to welcome Rev. U. Ottama. About ten thousand people representing all communities, including hundreds of ladies attended in spite of heavy rains. Twelve addresses including Congress and Khilafat ones, were presented. As Rev. Ottama entered shouts of "Ottama ki Jai" rang through the hall. Hpoongyi U. Sandaw Batha presided. The meeting began with songs by young ladies, each presenting a boquet. The Congress address was printed on Khaddar. Rev. Ottama replied in English. He said he knew the qualities of Burman women. There were not more kindly charitable devoted people than Burmans in the world. The women were active, alert, businesslike, happy, glorious. With a charming smile they carried life's responsibilities to every sphere of activity occupying a prominent place at hoome. Their mothers and sisters were the envy of the world. He hoped that when they got Swaraj they would recognise women's claim to equal partnership in politics. He deplored that young men had lost their manhood in the grinding mill of alien domination and educational enslavement. He exhorted the women to enlist themselves for active work and the leaders to forget personal feelings of ill-will. The strength of the nation lay in determination and unity and freedom lay at present in jails and gallows. He prayed the Bhikhus to undertake a more vigorous evangelic work and sow among the people the seeds of selfless devotion to the cause of the country. Theirs was the duty to see Dhamma protected and people remained contented and happy.

Next he said that Burma's safety lay in alliance with the Congress. Indians were the brethern of Burmans. There was friendship between India and Burma since the days of the Pandavas. He believed in Burma's close relationship with India, which the bureaucracy was trying to break. They should, therefore, all combine to fight the common cause and liberate the country. He had every sympathy for the Khilafat. Europe was waging war against Asia, Christianity against Islam. The East was indignant against the all-devouring policy of the West and was praying for its salvation.

PENSION RESTORED.

WHEN THE OFFENDER RECANTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 4.

A Press Communique says that Mahomed Abdul Ahad Sahib alias Shah Mahomed Abdulla Khadir Chishti, (Carnatic stipendiary), having been reported to be taking active part in Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements and having disregarded the warning, was deprived of his pension on 1st February last. He has now tendered apology regretting his action and assuring the Government that in future he will desist from such activity and the Government has directed that pension and house rent allowance be restored to him from 1st July.

WIRELESS EXTENSION IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 4.

The "Madras Mail" writes with reference to the Simla telegram regarding wireless extension in India:—"We are informed that the Madras radio station which is to be converted into a high speed automatic plant for working inland and Rangoon section will normally replace the present land lines and cables from Calcutta to Rangoon for traffic between India and Burma. The present apparatus for communicating with ships is to be replaced by a small station to be erected near St. Thomas Mount. The department of public works have now the works in hand of extending the present station and also the erection of a new station at St. Thomas Mount. The bulk of the new apparatus and plant has already arrived and it is hoped that stations will be completed and ready for work before the next year.

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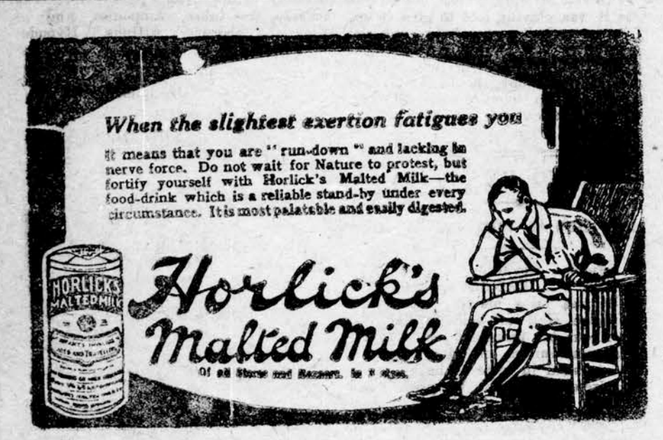

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 4th July. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	1.32	29.85		
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	2.08	28.11		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	2.20	27.10		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	1.93	28.29		
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 3rd.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches...	29.768
Temperature of Air	Degrees...	80.8
Wet Bulb Thermometes	"	77.7
Dew Point	"	76.8
Relative humidity of Air	"	8.891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		9.4
Maximum temperature of Air		86.1
Minimum do do		77.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		S.W.-W.S.W.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	190
Fall of Rain	Inches.	0.74
Total fall during month	"	2.40
Do. do. year	"	20.02
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th July		0.82

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
W	5	m 0 41	26 6	5	m 1 57	10 9
		e 12	25 8		8 40s	20 1
Th	6	m 0 45	27 4	6	m 2 51	16 4
		0 30s	26 10		8 44	19 9
F.	7	m 10 28	26 0	7	m 3 41	16 0
		10 15s	26 9		4 38s	19 4
S.	8	m 11 23	26 6	8	m 4 27	15 10
		11 5s	26 3		5 22s	18 10
S	9	m 0 0s	26 8	9	m 5 8	14 9
		11 30s	26 5		6 0s	18 6
M	10	m 0 33s	26 8	10	m 5 44	15 11
					6 36s	18 5
Tu.	11	m [illegible]	25 10	11	m 0 38	17 3
		[illegible] 8s	25 10		1 15.	20 3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the southeast of the division and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Both day and night temperatures were above normal in the north and the southwest Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.38" of rain and Bikaner had a light fall of 0.10". Skies are clear in upper Sind and at Bikaner and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Day temperature was above normal at Bikaner but below it at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has been nearly general in Gujarat and a few falls have occurred in Kathiawar. Veraval reports 0.12", Surat 0.31", Ahmedabad 1.78" and Deesa 0.42". Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature was below normal at Rajkot and night temperature was below the average at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore and Chanda report 0.40" and 0.27" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Night temperature was lower than usual at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain which has been heavy. Bombay received 1.32", Ratnagiri 3.75", Mormugao 2.42" and Karwar 3.81". Skies are generally overcast and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum, Nizamabad and Hyderabad report 0.62", 0.65" and 0.11" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and at Hyderabad humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been very active off the west coast of the Peninsula where heavy rain has been nearly general. It has also given nearly general rain in Gujarat and east Hyderabad. Over the rest of the reporting area rain is limited to only a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Rajputana and on the north Madras coast. Mangalore, Karwar and Ratnagiri report heavy falls of 3.32", 3.81" and 3.75", respectively and Ahmedabad received 1.78". The sea is reported as rough from Colombo, Trivandrum and Mangalore and is moderate or rough on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to decrease on the west of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd July 1922.

The monsoon has been active in Gujarat but has weakened generally elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, Gujarat and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Lower Burma, the west United Provinces, Central India West, the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Mysore, southeast Madras, and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Bahraich, Mukteswar one inch; Dalhousie one and a half; Sutna, Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 4TH OF JULY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 3rd	94.6	86.0	77	[illegible]	9	0
Jask	94.2	85.1	86	[illegible]	8	—0.07
Muskat	89.8	86.8	78	[illegible]	0	—0.14
Do. 3rd	91.4	87.8	78	[illegible]	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.9	90.5	58	[illegible]	0	—3.35
Rawalpindi	1.6.5	6 1	56	[illegible]	0.70	—1.78
Lahore	103.7	84.4	67	[illegible]	1.72	—2.37
Hissar	99.8	80.6	76	[illegible]	2.10	+0.78
Ambala	96.6	80.5	69	[illegible]	4.81	—0.90
Delhi	99.0	79.2	82	[illegible]	2.47	—1.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mainpuri	99.6	79.3	84	[illegible]	3.95	+0.19
Jhansi	05.6	79.8	81	0.02	3.81	—1.71
Cawnpore	86.8	78.6	87	[illegible]	4.47	—0.20
Allahabad	94.6	80.8	84	[illegible]	1.84	—4.59
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	110.7	89.4	54	[illegible]	0	—0.27
Karachi	93.1	4 8	77	0.02	6	—1.44
Ajmer	100.4	80.8	60	[illegible]	2.21	—1.56
Jaipur	101.6	78.4	74	[illegible]	2.61	—1.24
Kotah	98.6	79.0	74	[illegible]	4.38	+1.19
Mount Abu	80.6	67.4	82	[illegible]	2.44	—2.28
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA— WEST—						
Bhuj	99 4	74.3	81	0.52	1.01	—1.15
Dwarka	86.1	78.8	85	3.08	3.85	+0.89
Veraval	88.6	78.0	80	1.87	2.88	—1.90
Rajkot	94.8	75.6	91	1.58	2.06	—3.11
Bhavnagar Pass	85.1	8.8	70	[illegible]	4.42	—0.89
Surat	84.7	71.8	89	4.31	16.81	+5.66
Ahmedabad	94.2	75.0	87	0.15	3.09	—1.59
Deesa	104.8	78.1	78	0.02	1.61	—1.28
Neemuch	86.0	74.0	98	1.18	10.60	+5.63
Indore	88.1	73.1	84	0.58	8.09	+1.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.0	76.0	83	0.03	8.26	—0.83
Saugor	85.0	74.4	87	0.04	8.62	+0.78
Hoshangabad	87.9	8.8	84	[illegible]	8.20	+1.39
Khandwa	[illegible]	74.8	82	0.30	8.87	+2.39
Akola	88.8	74.6	67	[illegible]	6.19	+0.43
Amraoti	86.4	74.0	70	[illegible]	9.25	+2.90
Nagpur	88.4	76 0	69	0.18	8.25	—1.70
Chanda	90.2	76.0	66	[illegible]	7.80	—0.44
Raipur	88.6	77.6	79	[illegible]	8.28	—1.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.8	7.2	88	1.64	48.53	+7.12
Ratnagiri	84.5	4.8	86	3.95	45.38	+12.83
Marmugao	82 8	74.0	95	0.88	42.30	+10.18
Karwar	81.7	76.6	84	0.96	44.93	+2.38
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.8	3.8	75	[illegible]	7.88	+2.68
Ahmednagar	80.8	2.2	7.	[illegible]	6.26	+0.72
Poona	82.8	1.7	76	0.03	4 46	—1.23
Bhatagar	84.9	2.7	10	[illegible]	8.16	+2.79
Bijapur	86.6	71.9	74	[illegible]	3.17	—0.31
Belgaum	75.9	67.6	90	0.19	9.70	+0.48
Aurangabad	94.7	70.6	59	[illegible]	1.36	+0.83
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.1	73.8	75	0.11	6.35	+2.26
Hyderabad	92.8	4.6	81	[illegible]	2.88	—2.88
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.8	73.8	93	1.79	42.84	+1.69
Calicut	73.8	73.8	98	0.70	30.79	—3.44
Cochin	81.4	78.1	84	0.87	42.17	+0.01
Colombo	88.6	73.8	97	1.18	11.84	+2.97
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	00.6	78.6	79	0.10	2 60	—2.18
Bellary	93.6	75.2	60	[illegible]	0.19	—1.93
Cuddapah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	00.2	71.5	54	0.06	2.15	—0.04
Bangalore	88.2	64.9	60	[illegible]	3.36	+0.04
Coimbatore	87.5	71.1	84	0.04	1.25	—0 59
Trichinopoly	101.1	79.0	63	[illegible]	0.61	—1.00
Kanyakumari	93.8	77.8	61	[illegible]	.97	+0.41

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ECONOMICS OF THE SPINNING WHEEL.

PROF. MALKANI'S LECTURE.

The third lecture of the Autumn Session of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya was delivered by Prof. Malkani of the Bombay National College in Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad, when Prof. Swaminarayan was in the chair. The subject of discourse was the "Economics of the Spinning Wheel."

In begining the address, the learned Professor admitted that students of Gujarat Mahavidyalaya must have heard very often about the Charkha. He, however, wanted specially to emphasize a single aspect of the whole question. "The political and social potency of the spinning wheel are great. Mahatma Gandhi who regenerated the almost dead and dying spinning wheel and placed it as a panacia for the evils of modern life, was the greatest revolutionary, much greater than Lenin and Trotzki. The worst evil of modern condition in Europe and America is the existence of the so called parasite, viz., the middleman or the merchant. Practically Europe was divided in two classes, one being extremely rich and the other being extremely poor. The merchant grew fat by exploiting the weak and the poor. It was this middleman who has been the cause of bitter complaint and Europe has been adopting even bloody revolutions to eliminate him. Revolutions and murder have been employed to eliminate the middleman and the Russian Revolution is an instance of the same. There have also been peaceful methods of achieving the same result but so far Europe has been able to do very little in that direction. But when you will consider the potency of the Charkha, you will realize that it is the best and surest means of eliminating the parastie. Looking from this aspect of the spinning wheel, you will understand that Mahatma Gandhi, the regenerator of the Charkha, is a socialist of much deeper dye than one can easily imagine. He has placed the Charkha in the hands of every man and woman, whether poor or rich, whether young or old. When people seriously spin sufficiently yarn for their clothes and grow cotton in their own fields all the intermidiate transportation of raw material and finished goods disappear. Khaddar can be prepared at the very door of the ryot. There would be no railway charges and no steam boat fares. Just as a villager prepares his meals in his own cottage and does not depend on any outside agency, so he can prepare his cloth in his own village which must be made an independent unit of Khaddar production. Thus the intermediary would completely vanish and the poor ryot would share all the fruits of his labour.

"There are four departments in the science of Economics:—Production, Distribution, Exchange and Consumption. Mahatma Gandhi has laid special emphasis on the value of the Charkha from the point of view arising from distribution of wealth. The spinning wheel would secure even distribution of wealth. The poor would get their bread and the starving millions would have a morsel of food secured for them. I, however, shall confine myself to the aspect of Production. I shall not discuss the spinning wheel in relation with Mill Industry, but I shall talk about the organization of Khaddar production in every village in such a way as to remove the external agencies. I shall not meddle with the question whether the spinning wheel can give a living wage. I regard the Charkha as a supplementary industry. To the poor, it would be a source of additional wage. To the rich, it is a sort of amusement. I regard the Charkha as a sort of recreation like the football or tennis. There is no question of lack of time if a person is sincere. We waste so much time in mere gossip. While playing with my wife and children, I continue to spin. If a friend comes, I converse with him, simultaneously moving my spinning wheel. To popularize the charkha, we must go to villages, sit under the shade of trees and continue to turn out good thread till the onlookers are infested with similar zeal for the charkha. When yarn accumulated in cities or where there were not weavers in the villages, yarn had to be sent from cities to villages and vice versa. This is defective production. Every village must have its own weaver for weaving its yarn. It must grow sufficient cotton for its wheel. Thus there would be no necessity for transporting goods from one place to another and Khaddar would necessarily be cheapened and popularized. It is in this way that Khaddar may be universal and a new life would pervade the whole country."

WE MUST UNIVERSALISE KHADDAR.

After the lecturer finished, there were questions which were duly answered. The President, Prof. Swaminarayan wound up with the following remarks. "It is good that we had our caste organizations. It is no question whether they are beneficial or injurious, but from the economic point of view, they have spared us from double invasion. But for castes, Indians could have been supplied with cheap bread, and their kitchens too would have shared the same fate as Charkha. In the beginning, we would have been offered cheap bread but in course of time, we would have been exploited for our food by the huge factories of bakers. But we must thank God that we cook our food in our houses. The Charkha made our clothes in our own houses and we were quite independent. But as soon as we were flooded with cheap cloth from outside countries we forgot our Charkha and practically the spinning wheel became extinct in almost all the Provinces of India except Andhra, Rajputana and the Punjab. With the disappearance of the Charkha, India became a good field for exploitation for the foreign capitalists. England, Japan, Germany and all other commercial countries began to feed on the weakness of the poor Indian. Machinery may have done good but it has brought the evils of unemployment in its train. One man may do the work of one hundred or one thousand, but are the remaining people to sit idle and starve? The starvation of thirty millions of Indians is directly attributable to the dumping of foreign goods which the people began to take without caring for the consequences. Now we are faced with the sight of starving millions. We have no ill-feeling for the mills but can they save the masses? The Mills turn out 700 Million lbs. of yarn and employ about 2 lakhs of people a drop in the ocean of humanity, inhabiting this country. It is the spinning wheel that can give employment to twenty millions of human beings who are practically reduced to starvation. But the Indians must be prepared to use Khaddar to the exclusion of every other cloth. Though Prof. Malkani has not dealt with the problem of consumption, I attach the greatest importance to the consumer. Last year we all concentrated on production, but this year we are faced with the problem of the stocks of Khaddar that have accumulated. We must persuade more men to adopt Khaddar and push the sale of Khaddar more thoroughly and systematically. The whole structure has to be bassed on patriotism. If patriotism fails, we have no place to stand. If we are not alert, the English and the Japanese will flood Indian markets with cheap piecegoods even at a loss for the time being and the mills and even the spinning wheel will be injuriously affected once more. We must, therefore, keep the love of our country burning brightly in our hearts and universalise Khaddar with all our might. I see a picture of future India in which every one of you will be an organiser of Khaddar industry in the villages and will regenerate our fallen country and make it great and mighty.

A NAWAB'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 3.

A Balasinore message says:—A dastardly attempt was made on the lives of the Nawab Saheb of Balasinor and his *karbhari* on the 2nd July. Two baskets of fruits were received from Sevalia, one addressed to the Nawab Saheb and another to the *karbhari*. On the back of both labels the sender had written his name as Ibrahim Kasam, Baroda, not known to either the Nawab Saheb or the *karbhari*. This being a suspicious thing was carefully opened. The contents on being emptied out, were found to be some yellow powder mixed with pointed nails. The powder was subsequently found to be ignitable and explosive. Information was at once sent to the Nawab Saheb, who had also found a similar receptacle similarly stuffed in his basket securely placed among the fruits. Both have narrowly escaped.

BURMA ELECTORAL RULES.

REPRESENTATION TO INDIAN COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The Burma Electoral Rules which recently received the approval of Parliament have been published to-day in a Gazette of India extraordinary, of about twenty pages. These rules which mostly follow the lines adopted in respect of provincial legislatures in India will come into force at once. The Indian commerce and the labouring classes have each been given a nominated seat on the Council and a person shall not be eligible either for election or nomination as a member if such person is a female. But if a resolution is passed by the Council recommending the removal of sex disqualification, the local Government may, with the consent of Governor, make an order accordingly.

TEXTILE STATISTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

According to the department of statistics the total quantity of yarn spun during April 1922, amounted to 55 milion lbs. and that of woven goods to about 32 million lbs. as compared with 55 million and 38 million lbs. respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceed ng year. Exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the month of April 1922, were 5 million lbs. as compared with 7 million and 9 million lbs. in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920. The production of coarse yarn in the month of April 1922, was 49 million lbs. and imports of the same counts were 1,005,000 lbs. only. The production of medium counts was about 6 million lbs. and of fine counts 1,72,000 lbs. as against 34,42,000 lbs. and 7,36,000 lbs. respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts. The value of goods woven in Indian mills as far as reported was Rs. 481 lakhs in April 1922, as compared with Rs. 574 lakhs in the corresponding month of 1921. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in April 1922, was Rs. 287 lakhs as compared with Rs. 435 lakhs in the corresponding month of 1921. The excise duty realised on woven goods in April 1922, amounted to about Rs. 13 lakhs as compared with Rs. 23 lakhs in the corresponding month of 1921.

Receipts at second charity match of the season between teams representing European and the Indian League Clubs played last Saturday, amounted to rupees 7,050, while the gate at the first match between England and Scotland played on June 16 realised 5,930. Increases over last year's amounts were Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,405 respectively.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar has been nominated a member of the Civil Disobedience Committee.

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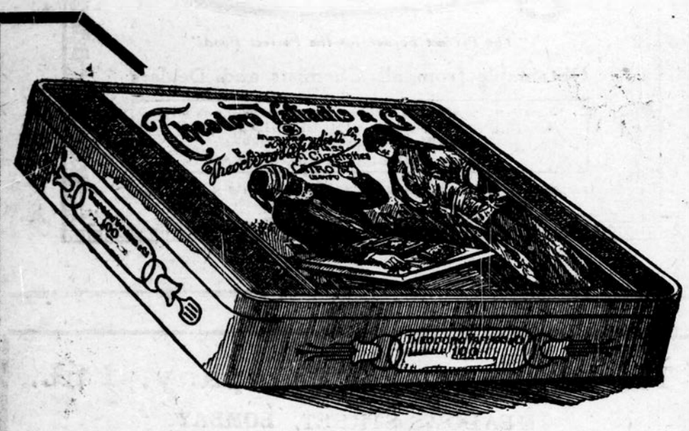

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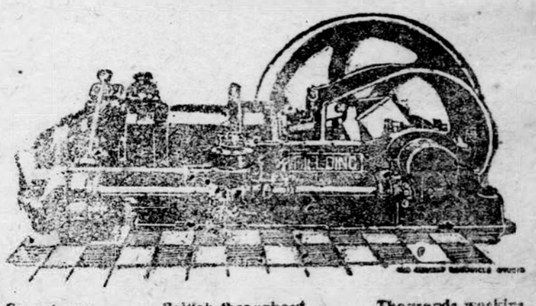

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